The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5732. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A Bill Admitting Mississippi Passed in the House.

The Conditions Similar to Those Imposed on Virginia.

Mr. Hoar Finally Rejected by the Senate.

Consideration of the Navy Appropriations in Both Houses.

The Funding Bill—The Gold Investigation—Inquiries Regarding Secretary Boutwell's Dispatch—The Key West Canard—Obstructions in New-York Harbor—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House made quick work to-day with the bill for the admission of Mississippi. General BUTLER reported from the Reconstruction Committee a bill precisely similar to that admitting Virginia. Mr. BECK, from the minority of the same Committee, reported a substitute, the same that Mr. BINGHAM offered and carried through the House originally in behalf of Virginia. A sharp though brief debate followed, when the vote was had on Mr. BECK's substitute. BUTLER was evidently confident that he would carry the bill as reported, but as the roll-call went, it became apparent that the vote would be very close, and BUTLER had to drum up his strength to beat the substitute. The vote resulted, yeas 85, nays 95. The main bill was then agreed to by a party vote, save Mr. HOAR, who, it will be remembered, also voted against the bill admitting Virginia. The Senate Judiciary Committee, which has the case of Mississippi before it, will probably report an unconditional bill, as they did in the case of Virginia; but the Senate will unquestionably concur in the House bill as passed to-day.

REJECTION OF MR. HOAR.

The suspense concerning Mr. HOAR's nomination is over. His opponents in Executive Session this afternoon consented to allow his nomination to be taken from the table on condition that there should be a vote without debate, which resulted in his rejection by the emphatic vote of twenty-four to thirty-three. I shall not undertake to give a list of the Senators who voted for or against him as it cannot be done with correctness, and the bad blood growing out of the matter no longer needs any further infusion of bitterness.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The question of transferring appropriations from one bureau in the Navy Department to another, so as to continue the work in the yards recently suspended, and thereby enable the Department to finish certain repairs which had been begun, occupied a large part of the time in both Houses to-day. The Secretary of the Navy and Admiral PORTER were before the House Committee of Appropriations for two hours this morning, and answered numerous questions regarding the necessity for this appropriation. The proposal of the Secretary was that four millions of the unexpended balances should be taken from the Bureaus of Navigation, Yards and Docks, Provisions and Clothing, and Equipment and Recruiting, and transferred $2,600,000 to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and $1,400,000 to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The Committee finally agread to give these Bureaus an appropriation of $3,000,000 outright, and to cover into the Treasury $3,000,000 of the unexpended balances belonging to the bureaus above alluded to. The amounts were divided as follows: $1,950,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and $1,050,000 for the Bureau of Steam Engineering. When the bill reached the House it was attacked from all quarters, and a long wrangling debate occurred. The only statesmanlike speech that was made was that of General BANKS, who defended the expenditure on broad grounds of national policy. Finally Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, who evidently estimates the cost of a man-of-war by the cost of a prairie schooner, offered an amendment cutting down the sum for construction to $1,000,000, and the sum for engineering to $500,000, making a total of $1,500,000. The clause covering into the Treasury $3,000,000 of the unexpended balances of the other bureaus, was untouched, and in this shape the bill passed the House. In the Senate a similar bill was reported granting a transfer of the three millions asked for. No progress was made with it beyond adopting an amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, which actually repeals the Eight-hour law. It simply provides that the Government shall pay the same rate for ten hours' work that private employes pay; or, in other words, ten hours' pay for ten hours work.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill reported to-day from the Senate Finance Committee, attracts much attention by its important and comprehensive features, which were fully foreshadowed in the Washington dispatches to the TIMES of Tuesday last. The bill is given in full elsewhere, but its points may be recapitulated as follows:

1. Three series of bonds, bearing respectively four, four and a half, and five per cent. interest, running respectively forty, thirty, and twenty years, and redeemable respectively after twenty, fifteen and ten years. 2. Interest and principal payable in coin, either at home or at London, Paris, Frankfort or Berlin. 3. A commission of one per cent. for expenses of negotiation. 4. The issue of each series limited to $400,000,000, save the four per cent., which are unlimited. 5. Sinking funds limited to the annual difference between the amount of interest on the public debt, and the sum of $150,000,000 in gold, which is appropriated for both purposes., 6. Banks are required, after the 1st day of October, 1870, to replace their present securities with the new bonds in proportion of one-third of each series, and in case of failure to do so to surrender their circulation or deposit United States notes for its redemption, and receive their bonds. Circulation on these bonds is limited to eighty per cent. Free banking is also authorized on the basis of the four per cent. bonds, the bonds to be purchased with United States notes, and an amount of such notes to be canceled equal in amount to the bank circulation so issued.

THE GOLD PLOT INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee have unintentionally prolonged the gold conspiracy investigation by developing positively the fact that the dispatch of Secretary BOUTWELL to sell $4,000,000 of gold on Sept. 24, was known on the street several minutes before it was received by the Sub-Treasurer. The telegraph operators have been examined to ascertain how this was done. It has been shown that the wires were not "tapped" by any person as was supposed, that operation being difficult of accomplishment; but the most plausible explanation consists in these facts, viz.: The message was not in cypher; it was sent from the branch offices in Fifteenth-street instead of from the main office; it was duplicated by the Franklin and by the Western Union lines; by one of these lines, if not by both, it was sent on what is technically known as the Brokers' wire; consequently every operator on its circuit, whether at the hotels, the Stock Exchange, or the Gold Room, read the message, and under the circumstances, it was simply impossible that they should not have communicated the information instantly, when every ear was stretched to hear it, and every heart beating with excitement and alternate hope and fear that the Government would or would not act. Mr. C. A. TINKER, Superintendent of the Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph, was examined to-day, and two operators from New-York are expected to-morrow. J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., President of the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, and Hon. H. R. HULBURT, Comptroller of the Currency, were also examined to-day. The latter testified regarding the examination of national banks and the manner in which statements are called for under existing laws

THE KEY WEST CANARD.

The canard from Key West about the riot and bloodshed in Havana on Sunday last is one of the most audacious pieces of mischief which the Cuban Junta has yet concocted. It so happens that the fact was known in this city on Tuesday last that ALDAMA, of the Junta, had prepared such a canard to be sent to the agent of the Junta at Key West, and by him telegraphed back to New-York to fire the American people and inflame Congress. As first prepared this canard had an additional feature which does not appear in print. It was proposed to announce, in addition to the carnage going on, that the whole district in Havana known as "Jesus del Monte" was being burned and sacked. Dispatches received here direct from Havana to Feb. 1 report everything quiet.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

The subject of the obstructions alleged to be made by the Jersey Central Railroad in the harbor of New-York, was considered in the Commerce Committee of the Senate to-day, when ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN appeared before the Committee and made a long argument on the matter. The improvements which the Railroad Company claim they are making at the depot in filling in land, are said to interfere materially with navigation and the bed of the river; hence the consideration of the subject in Congress. The Committee arrived at no definite conclusion to-day, and will take the matter up again at a future meeting.

SENATORS CARPENTER AND SUMNER.

The egotism for which the Senate is so remarkable was strikingly exhibited to-day in the scene which occurred between Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. SUMNER, which consumed upwards of an hour and a half of time, and impeded all other business. It will be remembered that before the holidays Mr. CARPENTER made a speech which was jocosely said to have been written on the backs of Cuban bonds, so decidedly was it in favor of that country, in the course of which he trespassed on Mr. SUMNER'S foreign postures, which intrusion was promptly repelled by the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. CARPENTER, who was worsted in the debate at that time, has, it appears, been thinking of the whole subject ever since, and to-day he renewed the controversy, supposing that everyone else was as much interested in the forgotten speech as himself. He attacked Mr. SUMNER very bitterly, to which Mr. SUMNER of course replied. It was all in reference to the celebrated Neutrality act of 1818, and the different interpretations put on it and applications of it by the contestant Senators. The galleries were amused, and honorable gentlemen on the floor paid their disputant colleagues the attention that is usually bestowed on personal altercations, which appears to be far greater than is ever devoted to questions in which the public have an abiding interest.

SPAIN AND PERU.

The Plenipotentiary from Peru empowered to sign the formal armistice between Spain and Peru, which is the result of the renewed mediation of the United States Government, arrived here to-day, and was presented at the State Department by Colonel FREYRE, the Peruvian Minister. He will await the arrival of similarly empowered agents from Bolivia and Ecuador, when the armistice will be signed. This puts a formal end to the long existing state of "dormant war," as Mr. SEWARD aptly termed it.

TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The bill providing that foreign merchandise arriving at the port of New-York which is intended for Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, and other Eastern and Western cities, may be transported to its destination without breaking bulk on filing a bond and subject to certain Treasury regulations, was again considered in the House Committee of Commerce to-day. Representative STEVENSON, of Ohio, made a statement to the Committee, giving his reasons why the Western cities, and particularly his own section, Cincinnati, should be allowed this privilege. Those who advocate the passage of the bill allege that, owing to the carelessness of New-York Government officers, goods are injured in repacking; and that, besides, the delay is often so great as to render goods almost perfectly worthless when they reach their destination in the West. This is said to be more particularly the case with silks and fancy articles, in regard to which fashion changes so often and so capriciously. The opponents of the bill urge the objection that the passage of such a measure would open a wide door to fraud, which it would be very difficult to guard against; and that, in addition, it would require the services of an additional force of officers, thereby entailing considerable expense on the Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COURTESY TO CAPTAIN COMMERELL.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent the following letter to Captain JOHN E. COMMERELL, C. B., commanding H. B. M. ship *Monarch*:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 2, 1870.

SIR: I beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival in our waters, and on the handsome manner in which you have conducted your share of the obsequies of the late Mr. PEABODY. I regret that your rapid voyage and your arrival five days before the Department expected you, prevented the presence of a larger number of our vessels to join with you in the ceremonies at Portland. As your vessel may necessarily require certain repairs, I beg leave to invite you to such of our ports as you may desire, and where you can have access to one of our Navy Yards. New-York or Boston can perhaps offer you the greatest facilities, and I shall be very happy to direct that you be supplied with anything necessary to prosecute your voyage homewards or wherever your destination may be. It would gratify our Senators and Representatives and the members of the Cabinet to visit your noble ship, and if you could afford the time I shall be very glad to have your ship visit Annapolis, which is only two hours' journey by rail from Washington.

In the event of your coming, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Capital.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts for the week ending Jan. 29:

Boston	$260,744
New-York	2,694,000
Philadelphia	216,203
Baltimore	87,233
San Francisco, week ending 15th	290,301
New-Orleans, week ending 22d	152,225
Total	$3,700,766

PERSONAL.

Brevet Major-General A. H. TERRY has been directed to proceed to this city on public business, upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO. AGAIN.

Three years ago the Government made an agreement with FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO., in settlements for the effects they had on hand as agents of the late Confederate States, and which were claimed by the United States as public property. This agreement, if consummated by the agents, would have placed in the Treasury half a million dollars in gold. An agent of these parties is now in this City to induce the Government to compromise the matter by taking their promissory notes for $80,000 in currency and dismissing all legal proceedings against them, both here and in England. FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO. have, it is said, several million dollars worth of landed estate in South Carolina, all of which is under injunction, by order of the Court, to satisfy the claim of the Government.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters: Edmund Anthony, New-Bedford, Mass.; N. K. Levitt, Exeter, N. H.; Ezra Farrington, Newburg, N. Y.; T. C. Chittenden, Adams, N. Y.; M. P. Barber, Pleasantville, Penn.; Geo. W. Frost, Lewisburg, Penn.; Jonathan Emerson, Smyrna, Del.; M. W. Page, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Henry Carpenter, Hamilton, Nev.; T. B. Penneman, Honesdale, Penn. Also, Wm. S. Wood, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; Dexter Wilder, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth District of New-York; Geo. H. Gordon, Collector Internal Revenue for the Seventh Massachusetts; Edw. S. J. Nealey, Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.; Cornelius B. Marchant, Collector of Customs at Edgartown, Mass.; John. A. P. Allen, Collector of Customs at New-Bedford, Mass.; Anson Congden, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-seventh District of New-York; Samuel M. Clark, Surveyor of Customs at Keokuk, Iowa; Colvin G. Child, Attorney for Connecticut; Samuel H. M. Byers, Consul at Zurich; Mark Brozr, Chaplain in the Navy; Hampden Aulick, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Lieutenant Samuel T. Wilson, to be Lieutenant Commander; First Lieutenant H. B. Loury, to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant Richard R. Neil, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.

The eighteenth annual Convention of the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats of the United States, which has been in session in this city during the past week, adjourned last night, after a revision of the existing steamboat laws and preparing the draft of a bill designed to serve as a codification of all the provisions which they deem best calculated to insure safety to life and property on board of vessels propelled by steam. This proposed bill has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his consideration, and it is believed that he will recommend its enactment by Congress. The subject has been examined, and the above action taken by the Supervising Inspectors was at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the provisions of the old law of 1852, and the amendments thereto, are believed to be inadequate to the requirements of the present.

TAXATION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

An interesting case will soon come before the United States Supreme Court—JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON and others against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It involves the right of the State of Kansas to tax Pacific Railroad bonds. Judge ASHER is counsel for the road.

ALBANY.

Election of a Police Commissioner for New-York—More Confirmations—The Concrete Pavement—Brooklyn Inspectors of Elections—Another East River Bridge Project—The Annual Report of the Excise Commissioners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.

The Senate to-day passed a resolution to go into joint election on the 10th inst. for a Regent of the University, to take the place of Mr. LUCKEY, deceased, and also for a Police Commissioner for New-York, in place of Judge BOSWORTH, whose term expires. Several bills of local importance only were read a third time and passed.

MORE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate got into Executive Session again to-day, on motion of Mr. TWEED, and in accordance with the agreement in Democratic caucus last evening, confirmed what remained of the Governor's nominees with the exception of ISAAC MCCONIHIE, Jr., of Troy, as one of the Capital Police Commissioners. He was rejected, and the Governor will have to try again. No additional nominations except Notaries Public were sent in, the Governor having positively refused to send in any names for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens until his previous nominees had been confirmed. Whether he will still adhere to his determination on the single name of MCCONIHIE, remains to be seen; but he is reported to have said this morning that he would not send in the name of a single Harbor Master or Port Warden this Winter unless all his past nominations were confirmed.

THAT FIFTH-AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Mr. WHITE has introduced a resolution calling upon Comptroller CONNOLLY to report to the Legislature the amount of money thus far paid out of the City Treasury for the Fiske concrete pavement, together with the streets, avenues and squares in which the same has been or is contracted to be laid down, to whom the money has been paid, and on account of what contract; also, what contracts for said pavement are now outstanding and unfulfilled, and the amount which will be required to complete the same. As the Grand Jury has just indicted the pavement as a nuisance, the inquiry would seem to be timely and pertinent, but the Speaker directed a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Cities, where all efforts to ventilate the corrupt jobs of New-York officials are conveniently smothered.

BROOKLYN INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The bill of Mr. JACOBS to make the inspectors and canvassers of election in Brooklyn elective, instead of receiving their appointment from the Board of Supervisors, was ordered to a third reading to-day. This will give the Republicans a representation of at least one inspector and canvasser in most of the districts in Brooklyn, and will therefore be an improvement on the present law, which enabled the Supervisors last Fall to appoint all Democrats.

ANOTHER EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

Senator GENET's bill to authorize the City of New-York and County of Queens to subscribe forty-five per cent. each of $200,000 whenever the same amount shall have been subscribed by private parties, and ten per cent. thereof paid in, towards the building of a bridge across the East River, between the New-York shore opposite Blackwell's Island and Ravenswood, Queens County, came up in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly to-day, and gave rise to a lengthy discussion. Mr. FIELDS advocated the bill, and Messrs. WHITE, PEARSALL and IRVING opposed it. Mr. PEARSALL, as the representative from Queens, pronounced the bill a stupendous job in the interest of speculators, and said its passage was not desired by the residents of Queens County. Mr. GENET came down from the Upper House to look after the bill, but the Committee went no further than to "report progress." A similar bill passed the Legislature last Winter, but failed to receive the Governor's signature because it gave the Supervisors of New-York and Queens unlimited power in the amount of subscriptions to the bridge. The present bill is designed to avoid that objection.

THE EXCISE LAW—INFORMATION WITHHELD.

In connection with the various bills pending before the Legislature for changing or abolishing the Excise law in New-York, it would be interesting to members, and to the public generally, to examine the last annual report of the Excise Commissioners, and see how the law works at present. This report, I am informed, was sent to the Governor more than three weeks ago, and copies are ready for distribution as soon as the Governor sees fit to perform his duty, and transmit the report to the Legislature. His reasons for withholding it are not known, but the report contains valuable information which ought to be in the possession of members before any action is taken on the pending bills. It gives a summary of the doings of the Excise Commissioners since the Commission was organized three and a half years ago, together with the sums collected by them for licenses each year. The total amount collected during the three and a half years was $4,551,297, and the report goes on to show that for twenty-three years previous to the organization of the Commission the entire sum received for licenses only reached $700,000. It will thus be seen to be an important question for the taxpayers of New-York whether the receipts from licenses shall be reduced from $1,400,000 to $40,000 per annum, in order that the Democracy may increase the number and cheapen the price of its "nurseries," the gin mills.

The Confirmations by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate, in Executive Session, this morning, confirmed the following nominations: J. G. RICHARDS and WM. H. BAKER, of Madison, Loan Commissioners; JOHN B. PIERSON, of Rensselaer, Advisory Commissioner of the Capital Police; GEORGE W. MILLER, of Monroe, Superintendent of the Insurance Department; WILLIAM PURCELL, Manager of the Western House of Refuge; ROBERT H. SPANKLAND, Agent for the Onondaga Indians; HENRY F. ALLEN, Attorney for the Seneca nation of Indians; EDWIN ALLEN and JOHN DAVIS, Loan Commissioners, of Oswego. It is stated that DANIEL C. HOWELL, of Steuben, was to-day confirmed as Bank Superintendent, though his name is not on the official list given to the Press. The appointment of ISAAC MCCONIHIE as Commissioner of the Capital Police was, it is said, laid aside.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. HUBBARD—For the removal of liens, by judgments against persons relieved by the Bankrupt act.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amending the act requiring compensation for causing death by carelessness or neglect.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill authorizing the City of New-York to grant land in that City for the founding of an Asylum of Sisters of Charity.

Mr. TWEED's bill empowers the officials of New-York to convey to the Founding Asylum of the Sisters of Charity all that certain piece of land beginning at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, running thence easterly along Sixty-ninth-street to Lexington-avenue, along Lexington-avenue to Sixty-eighth-street to Fourth-avenue.

The bill relative to public health in New-Utrecht was passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

When the doors were reopened Mr. CREAMER offered a resolution that the Legislature shall, on the 10th of February, at 12 o'clock, proceed to elect a Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, in the place of JOSEPH BOSWORTH, whose term expires March 1, 1870. Tabled under the rule.

Mr. BANKS' resolution requesting our Congressmen to favor the erection of United States buildings in Albany was adopted.

Mr. MURPHY called up the resolution to elect a regent of the University on the 19th of February, in the place of SAMUEL LUCKEY, deceased.

Mr. CREAMER moved to amend by adding, To elect also a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in the place of Mr. BOSWORTH. Agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE CANALS.

The Canal Board, in answer to a resolution of the House, reported that the cost of the completion of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, according to estimates, was as follows: Erie, $2,418,620; Champlain, $367,600; Oswego, $124,000; total, $2,910,220. The Board also reported that the work should be completed in three years.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND LIMB.

Mr. FIELDS reported a bill to protect life and limb in mechanical and mining operations.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

In response to the resolution of the House, the Public Printer reported that the printing of the transactions of the American Institute for the year ending April, 1869, is delayed by the nonreceipt of a part of the copy until Jan. 22, last.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for electing inspectors and canvassers of election in Kings County. The bill was amended so as to apply to the City of Brooklyn alone, and ordered to a third reading.

The following were also disposed of as noted:

To enable members of the Bar of foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, to practice in the Supreme Court. Ordered to a third reading.

Incorporating the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of New-York. Ordered to a third reading, and progress reported.

Amending the revised statues. Progress reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Amending the Charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York.

By Mr. WOODIN—Amending the General Railroad Bonding law; also, amending the act to protect fruit-growers against trespass.

By Mr. MURPHY—Regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the Flatbush and New-Utrecht-avenue act.

Authorizing the Brooklyn Citizens Gaslight Company to lay pipes in New-Utrecht.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The bill amending the Long Island and New-York Bridge Company charter came up in Committee.

Mr. PEARSALL, in behalf of Queens County, protested against this bill as a monstrous job.

Mr. FIELDS said a bill with a similar object passed last year, but the Governor objected because it gave the Supervisors of Queens and New-York Counties unlimited power to subscribe to stock. This bill limits the amount to be subscribed, and leaves it discretionary with Supervisors to subscribe or not. He regarded the bill as entirely proper. He also regarded the locality selected for this bridge as the most feasible one yet selected, the islands in the East River affording excellent foundations for abutments.

Mr. FREAR moved an amendment giving further discretionary power to Supervisors and the Common Council, which was adopted, and then progress was reported on the bill. Adjourned.

The Charity Ball.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening with one of the most fashionable and brilliant assemblages ever congregated within that building, the occasion being the annual ball in aid of the Children's and Nursery Hospital, better known as the Charity Ball. To say that the ball was a thorough success in every particular both in the style of the attendance and the attractive display of dresses, is to mention a fact which was generally conceded by every one present. In a pecuniary sense it was a complete triumph, as will be best realized by the several hundred inmates of the excellent and deserving institution for whose benefit it was given. The festivities were made especially notable to the numerous ladies and gentlemen of wealth who took part in them by being graced with the presence of a scion of royalty, Prince ARTHUR, who came attended by the British Minister, Mr. THORNTON, and Mrs. THORNTON, together with the members of his suite. The distinguished party arrived shortly after 11 o'clock, and were met at the door by the gentlemen composing the Floor Committee, who escorted the visitors to a proscenium box on the right, the same occupied by the Prince at the Firemen's Ball. Here the Prince became the centre of attention, lorgnettes being leveled at him from all parts of the Academy. He sat with Mrs. THORNTON on his right and her niece on his left. The gentlemen who accompanied him remained standing. His entrance was greeted by an animated clapping of hands on the part of the ladies, the band welcoming him by playing "God save the Queen," followed by "Hail Columbia." Later in the evening he left his box and proceeded to the floor, where he made an attempt to dance in the midst of the excitement and bewildering jam of laces and silks, satins and broadcloths which surrounded him. He departed from the Academy shortly afterwards. Among the host of people who were in attendance were the following:

Messrs. A. T. Stewart, August Belmont, Clarence A. Seward, Edwards Pierrepont, John A. Dix, Lawrence Jerome, L. P. Morton, Moses H. Grinnell, R. L. Cutting, Jr., E. W. Stoughton, Henry A. Smythe, A. H. Barney, W. B. Duncan, Royal Phelps, Augustus Schell, Manton Marble, George Wilkes, Le Grand B. Connor, Henry Clews, George W. McLean, W. I. Blodgett, S. L. M. Barlow, Daniel F. Appleton, C. Godfrey Gunther, J. B. Chittenden, C. K. Garrison, John A. Griswold, Francis Skiddy, Parker Stevens, Frederick DePeyster, Marshall O. Roberts, Frank E. Howe and others. The military and naval professions were represented by General McDowell and members of his staff, Admiral Godon, General Viele, General Alfred Pleasonton, General W. W. Averill, General Barlow, Colonel Wagstaff, Commodore Pennock, Colonel Reed, &c. Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were also among the guests. The following gentlemen had general charge of the ball:

President—Arthur Leary, Vice Presidents—Clarence Seward, Commodore Pennock, Lloyd Aspinwall, Edward Delafield, Jr., John Pyne, C. F. Blake, G. Griswold Gray, G. G. Howland, Colonel Wagstaff, Dr. Wesley Johnson, Dr. Doremus, J. Geddes Day. Treasurer—Henry Clews. Secretary—Cornelius Du Bois, Jr.

TELEGRAMS.

The Archbishop of York on the Athanasian Creed.

Archbishop Manning and the Succession to the Papacy.

The Actual Capacity of the Suez Canal Demonstrated.

Governor Warmouth on Corrupt Legislation in Louisiana.

Fatal Railroad Accidents on New-England Roads.

EUROPE.

The Fenian Prisoners—The Athanasian Creed in England—The Succession to the Papacy—Escape of a Carlist Prisoner—The Suez Canal.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Mr. CALLAN, member of Parliament for Dundalk, announces his intention of demanding a Parliamentary investigation into the condition of the imprisoned Fenians ....Mr. LEFROY has resigned his seat in Parliament for Dublin University.....The Archbishop of York has returned encouraging answers to clerical petitions for the disuse of the Athanasian Creed....The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £228,000 sterling since last Thursday....A dispatch has been received here from Bombay announcing that the *Great Eastern* was signaled off the Malabar coast on the 29th of January. ....In consequence of the frequent rumors of ill-health of PIUS IX., the public mind is busy with the names of candidates for the Papacy. The election of Archbishop MANNING is strongly advocated in England.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—VICTOR HUGO's drama "Lucrezia Borgia," was produced at the Porte St. Martin last night. The audience were noisy and disorderly. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the journalist, was hissed and otherwise insulted....The amount of specie on hand to-day at the Bank of France is 10,100,000 francs more than last Thursday.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The notorious Carlist leader, Marquis HORMOZA, who was recently sentenced to perpetual banishment for participation in the late Carlist insurrection, has escaped. He was on his way to the port of Cadiz, in the custody of the sergeant of the Civil Guard, and the supposition is the escape was the result of collusion, as the sergeant himself has not since been heard from.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 3.—It has been fairly demonstrated that vessels drawing no more than seventeen and a half feet of water are able to pass through the Suez Canal with safety.

CUBA.

Two Men Killed in Havana—The Castanon Affair—Feeling Among the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Two men were killed in this city last night....Subscriptions are coming in freely for the orphans of CASTANON. The Spaniards manifest great indignation at the killing of CASTANON. From all parts of the island come reports of public demonstrations of bitterness against the Cubans. The Captain-General sent a dispatch to Matanzas, in which he warns the Volunteers that they will give a poor idea of the Government which employs them by committing acts of retaliation, and advises them to confine themselves to their duty—the maintenance of public order—in the performance of which they are the firmest staff of the authorities.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Division of a Freight Train on an Up Grade—Collision with a Train in the Rear—Three Persons Killed and Two Injured.

HUDSON, Feb. 3.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Boston and Albany Railroad, half a mile west of Chatham Village. A large freight train going east broke the couplings near the centre of the train, and eleven cars ran back down a heavy grade, coming in collision with another freight train, piling the cars all upon each other in a mass of ruins with the engine, and instantly killing MILES PHILLIPS, conductor; CHARLES SPRAGUE, brakeman, and HENRY SIBLEY, fireman. JOHN LOSTY, brakeman, was seriously injured, and WILLIAM BOOTH, engineer, slightly. The cars were heavily laden with valuable produce, which is reported to be nearly ruined. Coroner ALLEN will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 3.—A freight train was thrown from the track to-day, between Burlington and Essex. PATRICK COLLINS, the conductor, was killed, and MICHAEL CLANCY, ANDREW JOHNSON and MICHAEL RYAN, employes on the train, seriously injured.

LOUISIANA.

Corrupt Legislation—Governor Warmouth's Reply to the Committee of Citizens of New-Orleans—Sweeping Charges of Corrupt Influences.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—A Committee appointed by a meeting in Lafayette-square, on Monday night, waited on Governor WARMOUTH yesterday afternoon and presented their resolution. Governor WARMOUTH in reply said:

He was glad, personally, to see them. He desired, however, to say something relative to that meeting, in justice to himself and the Government he represented, and stated that he had vetoed a great many bills making subsidy grants to individuals and companies, which, in a few instances, had been passed over his veto; that there were many persons in the Legislature ignorant of the manipulations of the lobbymen, who had been recently enfranchised, that would have to be instructed. He said: "I think, gentlemen, that if you will give me the support and assistance which you ought to give, from your standing in this community, we shall be able to restrain these people from running into the excesses complained of in the resolution. Let me make one complaint against you, gentlemen, as the representatives of those in whose behalf you appear. You charge the Legislature with passing corruptly many bills looking to the personal aggrandizement of individuals and corporations. Let me suggest to you that these individuals and corporations are your very best people. For instance, this Bank bill that is being lobbied through the Legislature now, by the hardest kind of work. We have been able to defeat this bill twice in the House, and now it is up again. Who are doing it? Your bank Presidents. The best people of the City of New-Orleans are crowding the lobby of the Legislature continually, whispering bribes into these men's ears to pass this measure. How are we to defend the State against the interposition of these people who are potent in their influence in this community?" The Governor went on at length, making disclosures as to how various measures were engineered through the Legislature by these same good citizens, to sign one of which he had been offered $50,000 by one party. And in addition Mayor CONWAY, of this city, had offered him any consideration to sign it. The bill was vetoed. The bill here referred to was the Five Million Dollar Gold Bond bill for redeeming the city money. He was also offered fifty thousand dollars to sign the Nicolson Pavement bill, which he vetoed. The Governor complained of the refusal of the leading men of the State to counsel with him, although he had invited them, and said, "I make this complaint to you as an individual; I make it as a citizen of Louisiana. I came here to settle among you, although by accident I have been elevated to the position I now occupy, and if you and the 2,500 citizens who were present at the meeting which sent you here, would only give their support to me and the honest members of the Legislature, there will be no difficulty in restraining improvident legislation. I think I have a right to ask it, and if you will give it I assure you that many of the evils complained of will be avoided." In the course of his remarks the Governor stated that Auditor WICKLIFF had robbed the State of $500,000. He said, in conclusion, that it was his purpose to administer the affairs of the Government of the State to the best of his ability for the interest and welfare of the people, and he invited the assistance and coöperation of all good citizens.

THE EAST.

The Labor Reformers in the Massachusetts Legislature—Prince Arthur—Shipbuilding Materials.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The labor reform members of the Massachusetts Legislature have united in a resolution to confine themselves in the Legislature solely to matters pertaining to labor reform and not to become involved as a party in the question of woman suffrage or other doubtful measures....Apartments have been engaged by Sir EDWARD THORNTON at the St. James Hotel for Prince ARTHUR and suite....A petition to Congress to allow a drawback on all imported material used in shipbuilding is receiving signatures in Boston.

The funeral of the late Major GEORGE BURROUGHS, of the United States Corps of Engineers, took place to-day in Trinity Church....The ironclads *Miantonomoh* and *Terror* have been ordered to return to Boston from Portland; the *Plymouth* ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, where she will be overhauled and repaired; her officers and crew will be transferred; the *Benicia* has been ordered to Portsmouth to coal, and will then proceed on her voyage to China.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—HENRY K. HARMON, a seaman on the schooner *Euterpe*, fell from aloft yesterday, while the vessel was going down the bay, and was killed.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3.—The officers of the United States steamer *Plymouth* are giving a dinner this evening to the officers of the *Monarch* at the Falmouth House....Captain COMMERELL has telegraphed to England for permission to take the *Monarch* to New-York and Boston.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—The iron spoon shop of CHAS. PARKER, in East Meriden, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000, on which there is a small insurance.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Affairs in Missouri—Constitutional Amendments—Sex and Color in Agricultural Colleges—Kansas and the "Sixteenth Amendment"—Other States.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—At a Radical caucus at Jefferson City, last night, the question of submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution enfranchizing all those now deprived of suffrage, without respect to race or color, was discussed and carried by a nearly two-thirds vote....In the State Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported amendments repealing the double liberty clause in the Constitution, abolishing District Courts, and repealing all disfranchising provisions. The Constitutional bill was made the special order for Wednesday next....Day before yesterday the House adopted an amendment to the Agricultural College bill, providing there should be no restrictions on students entering college on account of sex or color. Yesterday, after a long discussion, the vote was reconsidered.... In the Kansas Senate yesterday the memorial asking Congress to submit a Sixteenth Amendment (granting female suffrage) to the various States, was tabled by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—In the Senate to-day the Newark Police bill, which provides for the establishment of a Board of Police Commissioners, came up on its second reading. A number of amendments were proposed and rejected. The section empowering the Commissioners to appoint and remove Police Justices was stricken out, and the bill ordered to a third reading. The joint resolution on the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment came up on its second reading, and was made the order of the day for Monday next. In the House a motion was made to reconsider the vote whereby Bedminster Township, Summerset County, was exempted from subscription to the Peapack and Passaic Valley Railroad. The motion was lost, after considerable debate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 3.—An order passed the Senate to-day amending the Pauper laws so as to disfranchise paupers.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—In the Legislature to-day, the House appointed a committee to inquire into the charges against Judge LIEREMONT, of the Fifth District Court, of illegal decisions and incompetency, with a view to his impeachment.

THE INDIANS.

Apprehensions of Further Outrages in the Indian Territory—The Sioux in Wyoming.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A letter received at General SHERIDAN's headquarters in this city to-day, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, dated Jan. 23, says that Bull Bear, a prominent chief of the Cheyennes, came to that post with important news from the several hostile tribes thereabouts. He states that the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, who are very numerous and formidable, are making active preparations for war upon the whites, and had urged the Cheyennes to join them. No little apprehension was excited among the white settlers of the Territory who heard the news, and it is to be feared that serious trouble with the Indians is in store for them at any day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Governor CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, endeavoring to procure a modification of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, so that they may be removed from the unceded lands they now occupy, embracing about one-fourth of the Territory.

Death of an Ex-Governor of Ohio—Revenue Inspections.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Ex-Governor ALLEN TRIMBLE died at his residence at Hillsboro, Ohio, this morning. He was in his 87th year, and has resided in Hillsboro since 1805....Revenue Officer BROOKS, of Philadelphia, together with Supervisors DWYER and CLARK, have been inspecting gauging in the First and Second Districts. They find no indications of fraudulent practice among the gaugers or at the distilleries or rectifying establishments. The examination has been thorough.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 3.—JOHN EWING, a resident of this place, was killed this afternoon at Waterbury, Vt., by falling from a bridge at which he was at work.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY W. JANES, who for the past three years has been on duty as Depot Quartermaster, has been relieved and ordered to duty at Portland, Oregon. Colonel CHAS. A. THOMAS, who has been on duty at St. Louis, Mo., succeeds Colonel JANES, and is expected to arrive here in a few days.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—Justice BOUHON has sued the Chicago *Post* for libel, placing his damages at $30,000....At Darlington, Wis., on Tuesday night, the safe of the American Merchants' Union Express Company was broken open and $2,700 stolen therefrom....JOSEPH H. MANTEN to-day obtained a verdict of $2,000 against J. P. HAMLIN, a well-known dry goods dealer, for false imprisonment. MANTEN claimed $20,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The thermometer to-night is 10° above zero. The steamboat *Connecticut* passed south this afternoon. The river at Castleton and Hudson is choked with running ice. The steamboats *Boardman* and *City of Hudson* could not get above Hudson to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—HORACE BINNEY, Jr., President of the Union League Club, late President of the Pennsylvania branch of the Sanitary Commission, and a distinguished lawyer of this city, died to-day after a brief illness. He was a son of the veneable HORACE BINNEY, now 94 years of age.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Captain BLEAKNEY, of the steamship *Tappahannock*, reports eighteen feet of water on Pass a l'Outre Bar.... A suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court against the sureties of TALIAFERRO, late Postmaster of New-Orleans, for nearly $29,000 deficit in the sale of revenue stamps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—An old man named BERTH, residing at Newark, Ind., was chopped to death with an ax by JOHN ROSS. The cause was a misunderstanding.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—A young man named G. H. COATS was to-day caught in the machinery of a flouring mill, and before he could be extricated was so terribly mutilated that he soon died.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Post Office in this place was entered by burglars last night and about seventy-five letters were taken.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening—Notice of the Death of Mr. McLeod—Appointment of his Successor—Remarks by General Cochrane.

A meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held last evening. Hon. WM. A. DARLING, as Chairman of a Special Committee appointed to take proper notice of the death of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, reported a series of appropriate resolutions, which were adopted. Mr. CHARLES A. SPENCER offered some appropriate resolutions with reference to the death of Mr. ALEXANDER MCLEOD, and after remarks from Mr. WM. THOMPSON, CHAS. POLHEMUS, Mr. LEGGETT and the Chairman, General COCHRANE, these also were adopted. The Chairman, General COCHRANE, then announced the appointment of Mr. MARTIN B. BROWN, of the Tenth District, to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. MCLEOD. He said the occasion seemed to him not inappropriate for a few words of both admonition and advice. To the avowed end of harmonizing the Union Republican Party in the City, by restoring the integrity of its organization and unifying it, each member of the Committee, whatever his previous affiliations or antagonisms, had arisen in his place, and voted for the present incumbent as President. The country has accepted this vote as the individual pledge of every member to labor zealously and effectively for the harmony and unity of the organization. It must be quite obvious that the remembrance of past differences and the gratification of stored revenge will not conduce to your pronounced purpose. Whatever their strength, these must be repressed, if you would fairly endeavor the work of conciliation. Compromise is at the base of all political coöperation—that compromise, which, while removing or liquidating past divisions, furnishes to the whole body of the Committee new subjects and themes, from which opinions will spring to create hereafter new combinations and new lines of division. The Chair has not been forgetful of the necessity, when attempting unity, of resorting exclusively to the instruments which the Committee furnishes. It could but accept men as they are related to the very differences which all of you have professed yourselves, on honor, anxious to assuage. The Chair found a committee notoriously composed, in respect to existing disputes, of a majority and a minority. Parliamentary law, common sense, and simple justice required the recognition of the fact—a fact, indeed, which the occupant of the chair, at all times, openly avowed that he could not fail to recognize. But such a recognition would be injuriously perverted did it prompt a majority to grind a minority—to strain them, arbitrarily, out of the organization. The rule of expediency is the agent of conciliation—"give and take" the cement which binds most effectively together in one.

And now, gentlemen of the Committee, let me say to you that the Chair has seen fit to charge the principal positive men of the dissenting parties which constitute your number with the laborious and delicate duty in the Committee on Contested Seats of harmonizing your action. They are influential—they are largely interested. On them is imposed the responsibility of either success or failure. They—you all—will be firmly held to a rigid accountability, by the members of your party in this City—by the Union Republican Party in the State—by the Administration, which represents that party in Washington. Our action is watched, and none of us will ever be able to escape the condign punishment of eventual faithlessness to the cause of a united organization in New-York. But, gentlemen, I am assured of our success. Moderate counsels will prevail in your deliberations. The chronic animosities engendered by the factious contests of years will at length yield to the demands of the whole country, and without reference to the past. Twenty-second-street, Twenty-third-street and Twenty-eighth-street will blend into the one great avenue to our coming prosperity—the united and indivisible Central Committee of the City and County of New-York. In that event the chair will recognize the limit of its labors and the occasion of its relief from them. I shall then, gentlemen, be pleased to return to you my delegated powers of President, and to resume the seat of a private member of your body.

Notices of intention to contest the seats of delegates from the Second, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Fifteenth Districts were received and referred to the Committee on Contested Seats. The Committee then adjourned.

New-York Yacht Club.

The first general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club for the current year, called to elect officers and for the transaction of miscellaneous business, was held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. Commodore HENRY G. STEBBINS presided. The election took place, with the result of a unanimous reappointment of the last year's officials, as follows:

Commodore, HENRY G. STEBBINS; Vice-Commodore, James G. Bennett, Jr.; Rear Commodore, William Douglas; Secretary, Hamilton Morton; Treasurer, Robert L. Hone; Measurer, Alfred W. Craven; Committee for June Regatta, Philip Schuyler, Sheppard Homans, H. S. Babcock; House Committee, Anson Livingston, George S. Wilson, Harry M. Morris.

Commodore STEBBINS returned thanks.

It was resolved that the annual regatta of the Club should take place in June next year, the date of the month being discretionary with the Yachting Committee.

Mr. MORTON read the following letter from the Secretary of the Royal London Yacht Club:

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB,
WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, S. W., Jan. 19, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that this Club have appointed a match to take place on Monday, the 13th of June next, from the Nore to Cowes, for prizes, value £120 and £80, which is open to vessels belonging to any American Yacht Club, centre-board vessels only being excluded, and the Club will be most happy to receive the entry of any vessel or vessels belonging to your club.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, yours truly,
THOMAS GREGORY, Secretary.

HAMILTON MORTON, Secretary New-York Yacht Club.

Messrs. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, MOSES H. GRINNELL and F. OSGOOD, the Committee appointed by Commodore STEBBINS to take action in the matter of the challenge of Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, to contest for the possession of the challenge cup won by the *America* in the year 1851, presented their printed report, which was received with approval.

Prince Arthur's Visit to the Forts.

Prince ARTHUR took a look at our harbor and its surroundings yesterday. He was escorted from his hotel to the dock near the Battery by Lieutenant COSTER at about 10 o'clock, where he was received by General MCDOWELL and Admiral GODON, with several other military and naval officers, and Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, and taken on board the steamer *Minnebock*. A large crowd gathered about the pier, and quite a number of gentlemen and ladies joined in the excursion by special invitation. When the Prince stepped on board, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and the British ensign was run up at the bow of the vessel. The party witnessed a review of the troops at Forts Columbus and Hamilton, took a lunch at Fort Wadsworth, and returned to the City about 5 o'clock. After resting from the fatigues of the day, the Prince and his suite dined at Mr. AUGUST BELMONT's, where, among the other prominent guests, was M. HENRI KOWALSKI, the pianist. Later in the evening he attended the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music, arriving about 11 o'clock. To-day the Prince dines with E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., and in the evening is the guest of the Caledonian Club of Brooklyn. On Saturday he goes to Boston.

Another Tragedy in New-Jersey.

New-Jersey has been the scene of another tragedy. In this case the victim is a negro, whose name has not transpired. The alleged murderer is a young man named JOHN WANAMAKER, whose father formerly kept a butcher shop in Jersey City. From what can be ascertained the accused, who resided with his father at Rock Hill, Bergen County, became enraged with the colored man, on Tuesday night, and struck him so violent a blow that he fell down, and almost instantly expired. The young man subsequently quarreled with his father, who afterwards hearing of the murder became so disordered in his mind that it is feared he will have to be sent to the asylum at Trenton. Young WANAMAKER has not yet been arrested. The negro was a servant of the elder WANAMAKER.

ENGLAND.

American Credit Abroad—Popular Education—Work of the Education League—Church of England Schools—Statistics of Crime—Gossip of the Journalists at Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.

American credit has not been so high in England for many years as now. The large amounts of bonds recently purchased are not on speculation, but for permanent investments, and the entire debt could be placed here, and its entire interest paid here, if it were for the interest of America to become tributary to that extent to English capitalists. But for the Erie difficulties, it would be the same with railways. It is aggravating, no doubt, to be contributing some millions every year to the incomes of the British aristocracy; but there is another side of the question. Every such investment—every such relation of borrower and lender is a bond of peace. An Englishman who has a hundred thousand pounds in the three per cents of his own Government is interested to that amount in its prosperity. If he buys the same quantity of United States stock, his interest in the American Government becomes twice as great. Borrow a man's money, get into his debt, and the interest he takes in you is surprising. Nothing but bankruptcy or repudiation can alienate his affection.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The Education League, of whose organization a few weeks ago I sent you a full account, has now a list of 1,500 subscribers—17 of £1,000 each; 13 of £500 each; 20 from £400 to £100; 36 of £100 each. The fund amounts to over £50,000. There are sixty-three branches organized; seventy-two in progress of organization. It has already circulated documents to the extent of 190,000 copies, to say nothing of newspaper reports and articles, and held innumerable meetings, lectures, &c. The English have a regular machinery for such agitations, and in this case they are working it with great vigor. Some of the Secularists refuse to go with the League because it does not go far enough to suit them. But as a rule the Secularists, Rationalists, Methodists and other dissenters work well together for unsectarian compulsory education. The chief reason why the Presbyterians and Methodists join the League is, that the Established Church and Roman Catholics unite against it. They want the Church disestablished and Popery destroyed. The Church of England has the control of three-fourths of the schools, and the Roman Catholics will in ann case have their own. Then the League has conciliated them by allowing the reading of the Bible in schools to be settled by the local authorities. The bill to be introduced in Parliament is now in the hands of the professional draftsmen, or architects of laws, and is said to have the support of fifty members of Parliament, 500 ministers of religion, and 8,000 or 9,000 members of the League.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

The Church of England schools for the common people are not of a character to impress one very strongly with the benefits of the religious education they give. Poor little children are trained to answer questions in Old Testament scripture history, and learn stories of the Jewish Kings which they cannot remember long, and which would do them no good if they did. Rev. Mr. BEST, of Leeds, in a League lecture a few nights ago, gave specimens of the Bible biographies written by scholars of the national schools. They would do credit to the writers of the sermon leaders which I have seen copied from some American papers. Here is one about the Prophet Daniel:

"Danel was put into the lions den and the lions eat him up and then his father told him to go and mind his sheep and he went to mind them on the field and while he was tending the sheep a lion and a bear came out to kill the sheep and the sheep ran away and he turned back and saw the lion and the bear and ran of a running and catch them both and then he came back to the sheep and prayed to God to forgive his sins."

Nearly as graphic is the following account of the Prophet Elisha:

"Elisher was barn in cainen and he was brught from cainen to egypt and he became a king of egypt and he went with his soulgers to conkor another country and they came home beten and he had a great powerful country and elisher went to speak to daniel when he was in the lions den and elisher said to him Daniel how canest thou hear and he said the king put me hear and elisher was a good man and he had a good many soulgers."

But it is said that Leagues cannot always accomplish their objects. There is, for example, the Church Association, established to put down Ritualism and Rationalism, with its 200 branches, 20,000 members, and fund of £50,000. This association is not likely to carry out its own objects, but it will go almost in a body against the Education League. Still, something must be done. If education were universal, would our newspapers contain such a paragraph as the following:

"A non-unionist, employed at the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Sheffield, was maltreated a few days ago in a most brutal manner by nearly a dozen of the unionists who are on strike. After beating him unmercifully, the cowardly ruffians threw the poor fellow into a pond, where he would have been drowned had not his cries attracted a man who was passing by, and by whom he was rescued. An invasion by the Police of the colliers' village, with a view of identifying the assailants, was a signal for a general rising of the inhabitants, and the officers were compelled to beat a retreat under a volley of stones."

NEWGATE STATISTICS.

The Chaplain of Newgate has just made his annual report, but he does not say much of ignorance as a cause of the crime which comes under his pastoral care. He finds that rather more than half the murders, and attempts to murder, are caused by drunkenness. The literature of crime—the romances based on the Newgate Calendar—with which he should be well acquainted, are the causes of a great many thefts and robberies. One murderer confessed that though he could not read, the idea of murder was put in his head by a picture he saw in an illustrated Police gazette. A great many crimes against property, frauds, forgeries, swindles by which thousands suffer, bankruptcies, &c., are committed by well-educated persons. A few days ago a clerk and cashier, aged 28, of superior education, pleaded guilty at the Staffordshire assizes of obtaining some $4,000 by false pretences.

"His counsel urged in mitigation of punishment that he bore the best possible character, according to the prosecutor's evidence, that he had made an assignment of his property for the prosecutor's benefit, and otherwise done everything he could to make restitution, and that he took the money, not for the purpose of speculating, or indulging any vicious habit, but for the purpose of building a house for himself, and in learning music, foreign languages, and mathematics. The learned counsel added that the prisoner had gained sixteen prizes from the Society of Arts, and that he did what he could to impart any knowledge which he acquired to his fellow-men."

In spite of all this he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

GOSSIP FROM ROME.

We get our daily quota of four or five columns of gossip from Rome with great regularity, and the blissfulness of ignorance has not been often more happily exemplified. If the bald facts of the doings of the Council were known to the writers, it would be very difficult for them to write as they do. Now imagination has free play, and all the stories of a very gossiping place are sent forth on their mission. One tells us how, when the Pope was giving his blessing to the kneeling multitude in St. Peter's, two English misses mounted on the benches were having a good stare at him through their opera glasses, while in England no well-bred person ever looks at the Queen with an opera glass, even at the theatre. One gives an interesting account of an American lady admitted to a public audience with the Pope, who gave her his blessing, and blessed a peck or so of rosaries for her, but she was not satisfied, and asked him for his photograph. The Holy Father gave her one; but she still waited. "Is there anything else," he asked. "Yes, please write your name on it." Patiently the Sovereign Pontiff wrote his signature; still she hesitated; "What more?" he asked. "Only the pen with which you have written it." "Take it," said the servant of the servants of God, with possibly a slight human feeling of impatience, "take it, inkstand and all!" which the lady did, much delighted.

For a week we were told that everything at the Council was cut and dried, and that there was to be no freedom of debate. Now it is said that an Archbishop has been denouncing the Jesuits in the presence of the smiling General of the Order, who told Cardinal ANTONELLI that he was glad of it; it served them right; that he had always opposed the *Civilta Cattolica*, but he had been overruled by a higher authority. We are told of long and excited sittings, of declamations which were heard half down the nave of St. Peter's; of the eloquent speeches of two Irish American Bishops—but the correspondent tells us that nearly all, if not all, the American Bishops are Irish—which they are, with the exception of the native Americans, Germans, French, Belgians and Swiss—all, as he says, "above all others, personally interested in freedom, or at least toleration of opinion." This correspondent does not like the Oriental Bishops. It is impossible to look at them, he says, without a suspicion of imposture, or at least charlatanism—but that is what a great many people think of Pope, Cardinals and the whole Council:

"Few of them are dignified, and some of them, carrying crowns of imperial splendor and magnitude, are not a bit better looking than the fellows you might see on the pavement of Coventry-street, or before a betting-shop in Fleet-street. They don't look like fit channels for a Divine revelation. However, we can hardly guess what kind of a looking man Jacob was, or half the Patriarchs. These men, a bystander with a tonsure said, were some Greeks, some Roumanians, some Armenians, some Maronites, some Chaldeans, some Copts, besides others. They mar the general effect, for they look an exception and a schism. They are also restless fellows generally, and seem to have trouble about their seats."

This, I ought to have said, is the wonderful correspondent of the *Times*, who is never at a loss, for if gossip and guessing fail, he can write about himself and the weather. A Roman wit, he tells us, has discovered the habits of the Western Bishops:

"The English are always taking out something to eat; the American Bishops are retiring to smoke; the French Bishops are passing about and talking; the Spanish Bishops are in little groups, talking their own politics; the Germans are silent, and doing nothing. The Italians, if we may conclude from the example of the wit himself, are making their observations."

INFALLIBILITY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—how very superbly handsome it is since New Year's!—puts the logic of the infallibility case rather neatly in a column or so. A large paper must string out. I think I can condense it into three lines: "All Roman Catholics, though they may doubt the infallibility of the Pope, believe in that of a General Council. If, therefore, a General Council declares, in its admitted infallibility, that the Pope is infallible, all Roman Catholics will be bound to believe it." Those who believe in the infallibility of the *vox populi* need not be troubled about any other. A Church, such as Catholics believe in, must be infallible, or it might lead people into all error, instead of all truth; if infallible, there must be a centre of such infallibility. The head may as well be that as a majority of the members. Papal infallibility is, as the *Times* says, a logical necessity. Churches that pretend to no certainty of freedom from error have, of course, no such necessity, and they naturally do not like a Church that sets up such pretensions.

MONADNOCK.

CURRENT NOTES.

All flesh is grass even in the heyday of youth.

Match games of chess by telegraph come under the head of battery battles at long range.

It is proposed to fine Rhode Islanders who kill a partridge or a quail on their own farms during the next three years, $20 and costs.

The firm which made the Big Drum for the Boston Jubilee is now devoting what energy it has left to the manufacture of toothpicks.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Dispatch* has enlarged its borders, and is a better paper than ever.

The Richmond *Dispatch* pointedly says that a political quack cannot and shall not be the *dux* of the Virginians.

There being no snow, AMOS SLAYMAKER, of Lancaster, Penn., has procured for himself the appointment of Commissioner of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, although a Democratic paper, recklessly says that such men as Mr. BERGH are too few, and that there should be one or more such in every community.

Some of the Connecticut papers are just discovering that the State makes too frequent changes in its Representatives in Congress. Many of the States do.

A recently married man in Wilmington, Del., ill treated his wife and received therefor a severe beating at the hands of his mother-in-law. He humbly promised not to do so any more.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed a bill providing that the election of Representatives in Congress shall hereafter occur in that State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Complaints of the dullness of business are almost always in order, but when a Connecticut man grumbles because of the dullness in the business of manufacturing coffin trimmings, he runs the thing into the ground.

A bill has been reported in the Maryland House of Delegates to appropriate the sum of $3,000 to purchase a lot of ground at Point Lookout, in which to inter the remains of the Confederate soldiers who died there while prisoners.

Ohio has now in its Capitol sixteen portraits in oil of its Governors, the latest acquisition being a portrait, nearly full length, of SALMON P. CHASE, presented by one of the natives, and the largest and among the best in the collection.

Ohio proposes to give $5,000 for a monument to General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and Maryland $25,000 to furnish its Governor's mansion. Thus are to be satisfied the claims of a dead President and a living Governor.

A Michigan man, while walking a street in East Saginaw, was struck in the face by one of a small flock of flying pigeons, and both fell. The man had his cheek torn, one tooth knocked out and several others loosened. The pigeon was killed.

The recently-elected Mayor of Williamsport, Penn., has by advancements from his own pocket of over $60,000 so improved the depreciated credit of his city that orders on the Treasurer, which formerly were poor investments at sixty cents on the dollar, will to-day command at the Treasury and, in the market their nominal par value in cash.

A Cincinnati woman, who had received from the Relief Union an unfashionable pair of shoes, was equal to the emergency. She promptly returned them with the remark that she had made a mistake, and wanted No. 4's, and the request: "Please give me a finer pair, and the tops high, for my daughter wears her dress short."

Prof. AGASSIZ is so unwell that he is not able to attend to his correspondence even. A recent letter from his wife says that he has been, and still is, seriously ill, having had several somewhat alarming attacks, a consequence, as his physician assures him, of nervous prostration and overwork, from which he may entirely recover by absolute rest. He is therefore forbidden to work for a long time, and will be obliged to give up all public lecturing.

In a Brooklyn street car, a night or two ago, an old negro who had received some information from a young man of the same color about the discovery of America, exclaimed: "Who's this CHRISTY COLUMBUS? I've been in this country forty years, and I never see him nor heard nothing of him afore;" and then, after a pause, he added: "Where'd you read about him? I don't believe you *can* read anything but an old almanac."

In a paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, it was stated that Judge BYFIELD, one of the brighter lights of New-England in the latter part of the Colonial period, petitioned the Assembly shortly after his marriage to be exempted from going to war against the Indians, under the plea that the Bible ordered that no man should leave his wife to go to battle within a year after marriage. The modest request was refused, and he attained some military renown.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR writes to Virginia that he expects to be admitted to a seat in Congress. Speaking of his claim, the Richmond *Whig* says: "Virginia, by the census of 1860 and the apportionment of representation under it, is entitled to nine members, with a fraction over of 78,000 votes. If the Convention committed an error in not making more districts, it was a [illegible] error and has been thoroughly cured by the subsequent action of Congress approving the Constitution. And it is very hard justice to withhold from 200,000 voters all representation in Congress for a fault purely of form."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meteorological Observations—Taxation of Bonds and Mortgages—Enforcement of the Legal-Tender and National-Bank Acts.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the resignation of A. GRACIE KING, as a trustee of the Savings Institution for Merchants' Clerks, was accepted, and HENRY K. BOGERT elected to fill his place. BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER was elected a member of the Chamber, and GEORGE W. LANE, whose time had expired, was reëlected a member of the Arbitration Committee. A report from the Executive Committee was received, setting forth that the Bank of New-York was desirous of reorganizing the institution under the State Banking law. The consent of the Chamber, which is a stockholder in the bank to the amount of eleven shares, was asked for the proposed change. The Committee recommended that consent be given, which was accordingly done.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE presented the report of the delegation appointed to attend the National Board of Trade at Richmond, Va., and a copy of the proceedings of the Convention. He stated that he found the Board composed of able men, with a total lack of local prejudice, and all desiring only that which would favor the best interests of commerce. One thousand copies of the proceedings and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW, from the special Committee appointed at the last meeting in reference to the action of the Chamber in regard to the law introduced in Congress by Mr. PAINE, providing for taking meteorological observations, presented an extended report, closing with a resolution that the New-York Chamber of Commerce gives its hearty approval to the proposed law, and requests that the intended observations be not confined only to the inland lakes, as suggested in the bill before Congress, but that they take a wider range. It was resolved that the resolution be engrossed and transmitted to the Chairmen of both Houses of Congress.

Captain AMBROSE SNOW read a communication in regard to the operations of a certain New-Jersey railway in destroying the cedar forests on Sandy Hook, without any authority, to the great injury of commerce. He moved that the Chamber pass a resolution which should be forwarded to the President, requesting that the National Government interfere to prevent further depredations.

Mr. DODGE stated that the reasons for the anxiety arose from the fact that removal of the forest would cause the washing away of the island, and thus obstruct navigation in the lower bay.

The matter was referred to a Committee, with power to forward to Congress such resolutions as were proper in the case.

Mr. JOHN D. MCKENZIE addressed the Chamber in reference to the measure now before the State Legislature to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. He said that he was present at the request of a number of absent members, who were desirous that the Board should take some action in urging the passage of an act which should relieve this class of securities from taxation. A memorial had already been forwarded to Albany by an association of those interested in real estate, and he requested the Chamber to take action in the matter by referring it to the Executive Committee.

Mr. OPDYKE thought that any effort would be unavailing to effect a change in the present laws on the subject.

Mr. MCKENZIE remarked that he desired to place the legislators on the record as refusing a request of this nature, and that action was necessary in order to create a sound public sentiment.

Mr. GRIFFETH suggested a reference to a special Committee which should report at the next meeting.

This disposition was made of the subject and a Committee appointed consisting of Messrs. MCKENZIE, OPDYKE and STRANAHAN.

Mr. W. B. GROOM presented the following, which was laid over for one month:

Whereas, It is expressly declared in section 1 of the Legal-tender act that the notes issued by authority thereof "shall be receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States, and of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports and interest, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for interest upon bonds, notes and certificates of debt or deposit, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except, except duties on imports and interest, as aforesaid;" and

Whereas, In section 23 of the National Bank act, it is specifically stated that national bank notes, duly issued, "shall be received at par in all parts of the United States, in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other duties to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency;" and,

Whereas, A bill intended to improve the credit of the United States Government was passed by the House of Representatives March 12, and the Senate March 15, 1869, viz.: "That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless, at such time, bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of United States notes in coin;" and,

Whereas, These laws, to which reference has been made, remain upon the statute books; and,

Whereas, The Government has been, for a period of more than seven years past, and still remains, unable to pay coin for its demand obligations; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to issue to the holders of the non-interest-bearing demand obligations, interest-bearing bonds in exchange therefor (whenever they shall request the same;) and, be it further

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully requests Congress to coöperate with the Secretary of the Treasury in enforcing the Legal-tender and National Bank acts, both in spirit and letter; and also to coöperate with him in perfecting a plan whereby an opportunity shall be offered to the holders of legal-tender notes to fund them (at their option) in sums of one thousand dollars, and its multiple, into bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, said bonds (including interest) to be made payable on demand in said legal-tender notes.

Letters were read from Mr. GEORGE SAUER, at Paris, transmitting a copy of his work on *Marine Telegraphing*; from Messrs. CONKLIN and CALKIN, at Washington, acknowledging receipts of various memorials from the Chamber, and from Mr. J. B. HOFFMAN, Deputy Collector at the Port of San Diego, Cal., requesting the influence of the Chamber in having the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company deliver goods at that port direct from New-York, on their way to San Francisco. He alleges that one thousand miles in transportation will thus be saved, and that merchants at San Diego would purchase goods in New-York instead of at San Francisco. The letters were referred to the Executive Committee.

Captain CODMAN, who, it was stated, had had much experience in shipbuilding on the Tyne, was requested to address the Chamber at the next regular meeting on "Shipbuilding and the Shipping Interests." The Chamber then adjourned.

Examination at the College of the City of New-York.

The semi-annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York was continued yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER S. WEBB presided. The examinations were principally in writing and comprehended the following subjects: Constitutional Law, Physics, Classics, and the Modern Languages, Algebra and Geometry. This evening the Junior Class give an exhibition in public speaking at Steinway Hall.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register, Jan. 31.

The report of the Committee on Canal and Canal Lands, with especial reference to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was under discussion in Committee of the Whole of the Constitutional Convention on Saturday. The Convention has shown a disposition to discuss this important question thoroughly, and to act upon it with deliberation and caution. The drift of opinion in the Convention seems to be in favor of retaining the control of the canal in the hands of the State, under such restrictions as will prevent the Legislature from engaging in a general system of internal improvements.

The Loss of the Ram Atlanta.

From the Philadelphia Day, Feb. 2.

We are informed that a letter has been received by a former citizen of Chester, who left for New-York a few days ago, from one of the survivors of the wrecked ram *Triumph*, (formerly the *Atlanta*,) stating that the vessel struck a rock near the coast of Cuba, and sunk; but that the white persons, officers and others on board, escaped in boats. The negroes comprising the crew were believed to be mostly lost. We have not seen this letter, but are assured that such a one has been received.

The *Triumph* was formally transferred to General TATE, representing President SALNAVE, off our Navy Yard, on the 9th of December last, by Mr. SIDNEY OAKSMITH, who was on board of her when she was wrecked. She sailed from this port on the 10th, but, owing to some injury to her machinery, was detained some days at Chester. We hope the account to which we have referred is true, as to the white men on board, and that we shall yet hear a more favorable account as to the fate of the colored men.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

HOW MURDERERS GO FREE.

A Black Record—Defects in the Law and in Those Who Administer It—What the Officials Say for Themselves—The Latest Tragedies.

The sentiment of this community is at last aroused to the alarming fact that as a rule with us great criminals go free. While we hear of the execution of murderers in other parts of the country, the gallows appears to be an obsolete institution in New-York City. One would imagine from the rare occurrence of criminal executions or severe punishments of any kind meted out by our tribunals of justice that we were a monstrously virtuous community, but the fact is our "Newgate calendar" or our "gallows roll" is no criterion by which to judge of the prevalence of crime. Wherever the fault may be it cannot be denied that crime has become fearfully common and its punishment exceedingly rare. In order to show that the fact of our having no executions during the past year is not owing to our superior virtue, we have prepared the following "black list" of the homicides of 1869.

From a careful examination of the records it appears that during the year 1869 there were forty-one homicides of various degrees. We present the following brief record of these cases with the ultimate result, if any was attained:

CHARLES M. ROGERS was stabbed in front of his residence, in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, by an unknown man. Several men were subsequently arrested, though none were held, for want of definite evidence. Suspicion was strongest against JAMES LOGAN (No. 2), who was himself murdered just a year after the Rogers murder.

JAMES SHANDLEY, (Jan. 3,) stabbed by WM. MCCUTCHEON, in December. The prisoner pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, Feb. 16, and sent to State Prison for life.

WM. T. HAINES, killed by THOS. MULLINS, Jan. 6. Discharged by Coroner FLYNN, Feb. 5.

MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, killed (Feb. 12) by CATHARINE SHAY, a lunatic in Blackwell's Island Asylum.

THOMAS DUNN, stabbed by MICHAEL MAGUIRE, Feb. 6. No arrest.

PETER MCDONALD, skull fractured with blacksmith's tongs (Jan. 25) by JAMES MCDONALD. Prisoner escaped from Court officer in the street pending trial.

ELIZA CALLAHAN, beaten by JOHN HILBERT, (March 7,) in Sixty-sixth-street. Prisoner convicted of manslaughter in fourth degree, July 5. Penitentiary one year.

THOMAS NISSON, stabbed by STEPHEN JONES, on shipboard, March 17. Discharged by Grand Jury April 29.

ALEXANDER LIPPMANN, injured 9th of April, by unknown persons.

PATRICK MCCORMICK, stabbed (April 22,) over a game of cards by WM. NICHOLSON. Convicted of manslaughter third degree. State Prison two years.

THOMAS HUGHES, shot by EMIL, (April 24,) in New Chambers-street. Acquitted.

ALBERT SIMMONS, stabbed by HENRY WILGER, April 27. Prisoner arraigned in September. No action taken, owing to absence of witnesses.

Infant child of ELIZA HETZELL, thrown by mother (May 6) out of a window. Discharged by Grand Jury.

WILLIAM KIERNAN, shot (May 25) by JOHN PURCELL. In prison yet.

MARGARET BURNS, killed by her husband, MICHAEL BURNS, May 29. Discharged by Grand Jury, June 25.

RICHARD GEDDES, shot by MICHAEL CARNEY, in Third-avenue, June 4. Still in prison. JOSEPH HARTNETT, an alleged accomplice, was discharged by Coroner KEENAN, June 11.

FRENCH WOODALL, found floating in the East River, (June 12,) with skull fractured.

JAMES STRAPPE died from carbolic acid administered by Dr. DESIRE AMAND. Discharged by Grand Jury.

FRANK BUNKER killed (June 29) by JOHN HASTINGS. No record in the case.

MORRIS LONG shot in a row by Officer CAMPBELL, (July 3,) who was honorably acquitted.

ADAM GESELL stabbed by FREDERICK SCHLEE and CHRISTIAN SCHLEE, July 5. FREDERICK discharged by Grand Jury, Nov. 26. CHRISTIAN discharged by Coroner ROLLINS, July 26.

SUSAN LAMOREAUX (July 11) killed by ROSANNA DEANE while insane. Asylum.

THOS. DELANY (Aug. 28) killed by a stone thrown by CHRISTOPHER RAFFERTY. Both boys. Discharged by Grand Jury.

BRIDGET WOODS killed by her husband, Aug. 3. Still in prison.

JOSEPH FRIEDLANDER, beaten to death, (Sept. 6,) by unknown persons.

THERESA BRUENIN, a child, thrown down stairs, (Sept. 7,) by LOUIS ULRICH, who was discharged by Coroner.

JOHN HICKEY, killed by MARY ANDERSON, Sept. 2. Discharged by Grand Jury on bail, Nov. 27.

ROBERT T. TOWLE, (Sept. 10,) killed by unknown persons.

THOMAS H. BARRET, stabbed in West Broadway by ELIZABETH UTT, Sept. 12. Convicted of manslaughter third degree. State Prison one year.

PETER ROONEY, (Oct. 5,) shot by ROBERT FRY, a negro. Discharged by Coroner ROLLINS on a verdict of justifiable homicide.

CHARLES ARCHOS and SARAH A. ACONG, stabbed by HENRY ACONG, the woman's husband, who committed suicide at the time.

PATRICK MCGINNISS, killed by JOSEPH JAMES in Ninth-avenue, Oct. 18. Temporarily committed and discharged by Grand Jury.

HENRY GRANT, a negro, killed by fracture of the skull, caused by a stone thrown by LYDIA A. GRIFFIN, Oct. 18. Acquitted.

JOSEPHINE WEISS, stabbed by HENRY VASQUEZ in Crosby-street, Oct. 22. Case pending until the arrival of evidence called from Cuba on the question of insanity.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, shot by THOMAS JACKSON, a Deputy Sheriff, Nov. 2. Awaiting trial.

CORNELIUS SHAY, killed by PETER PAZULI, Nov. 2. Discharged by Grand Jury.

WM. KEANE, shot (Nov. 15) by JAMES LEE, in Grand-street. Released on bail by Coroner KEENAN.

BRIDGET WRIGHT, killed by violence from her husband. No arrests recorded.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, shot by DANIEL MCFARLAND in the *Tribune* Office, Nov. 25. Awaiting trial.

ANN GRIFFITH, killed (Dec. 27) by her husband, WILLIAM. Discharged by Coroner FLYNN, Jan. 19.

By this formidable list it will be seen that besides JOHN REAL, there are six men confined in the Tombs awaiting trial on a charge of murder in the first degree, viz.: Henry Wilger, John Purcell, Michael Carney, James Woods, Thomas Jackson and Daniel McFarland.

Here is a terrible record for a single year's work. Now, as a specimen of how our authorities treat this business, let us take first the Smedick murder. JOHN REAL once wore a shield as a Deputy Sheriff, and reveled in the power it afforded him. REAL entertained a grudge against a Police officer named JOHN SMEDICK, who did duty in the Twenty-first Ward, and won for himself a good reputation as an excellent officer At least the better class of the residents in that neighborhood so esteemed SMEDICK, especially as he had made himself conspicuous in running down those street ruffians who now infest the entire City, and would not permit them to commit outrages in the vicinity of his post. SMEDICK had to perform partial duty in the locality haunted by REAL and a few more scoundrels of his stamp and character. REAL was an active partisan in politics, and used to boast of his influence at the polls. Politicians holding high office in the county were his sworn friends. SMEDICK found REAL indulging in a series of street rows and arrested him. The prisoner fought desperately, but was overpowered and finally committed for trial. The political affiliations of the prisoner soon secured his release on nominal bail, and the first intimation of the fact received by SMEDICK was in meeting REAL one night and being shot at by the ruffian he supposed was safe in prison. Fortunately for the policeman he was not wounded, and again arrested his prisoner. The following day when REAL was committed for trial he used abusive and threatening language towards SMEDICK, who naturally indignant at REAL's conduct and his murderous assault, tightened his hold upon the prisoner and involuntarily thrust him down stairs. For this he was doomed to death. Twice did REAL attempt to murder SMEDICK after that, and twice was he arrested by the officer, though the assailant again and again emerged from prison. One clear starlight night in the month of July, 1868, as SMEDICK passed up Second-avenue on patrol duty, and in full uniform, he was suddenly and wantonly shot down by REAL, who had previously concealed himself behind a coal box near Thirty-first-street. The ruffian having made so many attempts to kill his victim, succeeded in this last instance, and by the murder of the officer, deprived a mother and her little ones of their natural protector. So clear was the evidence presented against the prisoner on the Coroner's inquest that it only required two hours' examination to enable the jury to render a verdict against REAL, and he was sent to the Tombs. Then the case was allowed to linger. A month or two after a Grand Jury were permitted to indict him for murder in the first degree. Nearly nine months elapsed, from the date of the murder, when the pressure of public opinion grew too strong, and REAL at length found himself in a felon's dock on trial. He was convicted and sentenced to be hung, after a careful and impartial trial. So violent did the ruffians become at that time that fears of a rescue were entertained. The route from the Tombs to the Court room was thronged each day by gangs of lawless men, who did not hesitate to utter their threats. The Court room on the last day of the trial had to be guarded by 100 picked policemen, and when the Judge pronounced sentence of death upon the criminal, at the solemn hour of midnight, the event was received with a howl by the ruffians and thieves who had crowded into the Court room and excluded honest citizens. The Judge was so well aware of the feeling and sentiments of the mob by whom he was surrounded that he took official cognizance of the fact and warned them from the Bench that the law was not to be trifled with. The prisoner was taken from the Court by a side door and the desperadoes, his sworn friends, locked therein until he had reached the Park. A force of special Police officers escorted REAL to Broadway, and by strategy conveyed him to the prison by an unusual route at the rear entrance.

Extraordinary efforts were made to secure a stay of proceedings, and the object was only attained on the last day and at the eleventh hour. The execution was stopped on the most flimsy pretext imaginable. One of the witnesses for the defence, and a relative of the prisoner, testified to certain facts and allegations that no one in the Court room believed for a moment. The District-Attorney, in his endeavor to vitiate the evidence of the witness, asked him if he had not been in the Penitentiary himself for crime. The question was objected to by counsel for the defence, and overruled by the Judge. On this plea the execution of the culprit was stayed, in order that new argument could be had. REAL was reprieved while the workmen were erecting his scaffold a few feet from his cell. Since then error books have been printed and powerful counsel employed in his behalf—by whom? REAL is a poor man, yet he enjoys unusual advantages. After due argument in the Supreme Court, REAL's case was again decided against him, and now his lawyers have placed the case on appeal. A decision cannot, it is said, be arrived at before a twelvemonth. The murderer has laid in prison nineteen months since the commission of his crime, and apparently hopes yet to escape from the penalty of the law. An effort has been made to create a feeling of sympathy for the culprit by spreading a false report of his ill health, produced, it is alleged, by his long confinement, which has been secured by the efforts of his own friends. REAL is not dying, as has been affirmed, and presents the appearance of a man in good health, though naturally pale in consequence of exclusion from the open air of heaven, under which he cruelly closed a human life.

THE DOUGLAS MURDER.

In the month of November last, when the excitement consequent upon the approach of the charter election was at its height, a quarrel arose between THOMAS CODY, about 60 years of age, and THOMAS JACKSON, a Deputy Sheriff and an officer in the Court of General Sessions, where the worst class of criminals are habitually tried. A young man named ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, also a politician in the First Ward, met JACKSON one day and heard him abuse one THOMAS CODY. He told the ruffian he had better tell the man himself what his sentiments were, and Jackson consented to do so. Meeting the object of his wrath the Deputy renewed his tirade of abuse, calling the man a liar and a thief. CODY said he was an old man and did not wish to enter into a quarrel with him. A friend of CODY's, named LEARY, interfered and struck JACKSON. True to the instincts of his class the latter attempted to draw a pistol, when DOUGLAS, hoping to prevent bloodshed, threw his arms around JACKSON's body and pinioned his hands for a moment. While doing so the assailant again struck JACKSON, who broke away from DOUGLAS. The three men scattered, when DOUGLAS was pursued into a neighboring liquor saloon by the bully, who, after repeated attempts, succeeded in firing his pistol at DOUGLAS, and sent a bullet into the back of his head, causing his death. There was no attempt made by any one to shoot JACKSON, yet he deliberately shot down the murdered man. Strenuous efforts were made at the inquest to clear JACKSON from the consequences of his crime, and the jury were prevailed upon to render a verdict that the murder had been committed in "partial self-defence." JACKSON would have been released on bail had the City Press not raised with one accord an outcry against the contemplated outrage. Subsequently JACKSON was arraigned before a Grand Jury, who indicted him, through some unknown influence, for manslaughter. This proceeding was received with indignation by the people, so the case was sent before another Grand Jury, and the prisoner is now awaiting trial for murder in the first degree. He has not yet been tried, and it is difficult to say when he will be, so neglectful have the authorities become. JACKSON had, long before the murder of DOUGLAS, borne a bad reputation. He was at the head of a gang of scoundrels in the First Ward, with whose help he managed to keep the neighborhood in a state of terror. One night, being intoxicated and disorderly, he was arrested by a policeman, whom he assaulted, finally biting off a piece of the officer's ear. For this offence he was never tried. While discharging his duty as an officer of the Court of General Sessions, he was given three convicted and sentenced burglars to escort to the Tombs from the Court room. While in the street, the handcuffs suddenly opened, and the three convicts were at liberty. Two of them got away, while the third was captured by a detective who happened to be near the spot. This matter was hushed up, though another Deputy Sheriff was, about the same time, sent to the State Prison for a similar offence.

These two cases, with the murder of WILLIAM TOWNSEND on Saturday last by JACK REYNOLDS, *alias* Sylvester Bream, form a trio of the most desperate and unprovoked murders that have ever been on record in this City. That the accused may escape the forfeit demanded by the law in such cases, through the laxity of the criminal code or neglect of those in authority, is what is arousing public attention and the present existing excitement. How long it may last, or what direction it may take, is difficult to conjecture under the present state of affairs.

WHERE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY?

Now who is responsible for the impunity with which red handed ruffians violate the sacredness of human life? We have criminal laws and we have officials who are sworn to administer them to the best of their ability. Either these officials are perjured or they have contemptible abilities, or else there is some radical defect in the laws. In either or any case the remedy is within reach of the sovereign people, if they have not altogether given up their sovereignty into the hands of those whom they originally employed as servants. What do the men say for themselves? Whose duty is it to bring criminals to punishment and to see that the laws of the State are executed?

"YOU CANNOT SAY I DID IT,"

is their uniform cry. The District-Attorney, whose sworn duty it is in every case of an offence against the criminal law in this county to bring the offender to a speedy trial, says that he has always tried to do his duty in the matter. The delays in the case of REAL were not due to his neglect, and he furthermore believes the Magistrates and the Judges are incorruptible. Where then is the difficulty? Why, he says, it is in the law which makes long delays easily obtained. The appeal, in cases where appeal is made, should be direct to the Court of Appeals and not at second hand through the Supreme Court, where stays of proceedings and delays in rendering decisions keep the case from a final arbitrament for months. Very good, we will have this remedied; but how about those well-authenticated cases in which men guilty of the foulest crimes are let out on insignificant bail and never brought to trial in the first instance, in many cases receiving their bail at the hands of the Coroner, who has no more right to grant it than has a bootblack in the City Hall Park? And how is it that when these "unavoidable" delays are all allowed for, the culprit is never brought to a sentence and to punishment? Defects in the law may go a great way, but they will not serve to explain away the evident neglect of those who are chosen to administer it. Lawyers, who have every facility for knowing the facts in many criminal cases, do not attribute the difficulty to defects in the law. They know that orders go to the Tombs and to Station Houses from the vicinity of the City Hall that such and such arraigned criminals be set free. They know that bail which they could not obtain for a client, has been granted in some underhand way, which has no connection with the merits of the case. And they further prove that after such bail has been granted in many cases nothing more has been heard about the criminal until he is brought up on some new charge. These late cases, says the District-Attorney, have all occurred since we have had a term of Oyer and Terminer. That Court meets next week and we shall dispose of JACKSON, MCFARLAND and REYNOLDS with all possible dispatch. Very good, the promise shall be remembered.

MAYOR HALL'S VIEWS.

The ever affable and genial Mayor, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, (formerly District-Attorney,) in response to a polite invitation gives us his views. THE TIMES, he says, in attacking the City officials and Magistrates is wasting its powder. They are used to these things, and they glance off like bullets from a rhinoceros' hide. And, furthermore, these officials are not at fault. The difficulty is in the jury box, and not on the Judge's Bench. The papers themselves give all the particulars of a case of crime, and every intelligent man forms an opinion on it, and what is more, the best citizens uniformly evade jury duty. These very editors and Presidents of Young Men's Christian Associations who howl about the maladministration of justice, will not do jury duty if they are called on to do so. If they can't get excused, they will pay their fine rather than serve. The consequence is, no jury can be obtained in any case until the particulars have passed out of the public memory, and then, as in the case of PERRY, in Brooklyn, ten to one the jury won't agree, because it is made up of men wholly incompetent to pass on a case of life and death.

While the papers are pitching into the City officials so ferociously, the real obstacles to a remedy in the administration of criminal law here are in the country members of the Legislature. Pitch into them, they've got some sensitiveness, but we here in New-York don't mind it. The City members have been trying for ten years to have Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD's criminal code adopted, which would remedy many of the most glaring defects in our criminal law, but the country members won't vote for it. What we want is this, a law which will compel citizens to serve on juries at least one week in the year, a law which will make the appeal in criminal cases direct to the Court of Appeals, and finally, a law which will require the Judges, when a case is brought before them on appeal, to meet within one week and dispose of it.

Having given his views at some length and commended once more the purity and integrity of our City Magistrates, Mr. HALL turned to the next visitors. Others in authority give their testimony on the same side, throwing all the blame on the laws, and taking none to themselves.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Here then, it would seem, are two directions in which to work for reform. The criminal code of the State should hold our officers and Magistrates strictly to a prompt performance of their duties, and not serve as a shield under which they may hide whenever brought to task for their shortcomings; and on the other hand these officials should not be allowed to shirk the responsibility of a faithful performance of duties imposed upon them even when they are not forced to it by the very terms of the law. That they are at fault and grossly at fault, is too patent to be denied.

THE RECENT CASES.

Present Condition of the Townsend Family—Necessity for Extended Charity—The Case of "Reddy the Blacksmith"—More Felonious Assaults—Serious Charge Against a Policeman.

The TOWNSEND family, who have met with so terrible a loss and sorrow, are still in a state of utter helplessness through poverty. The murder of TOWNSEND by REYNOLDS created so profound an impression upon the public mind that it was believed that the charitably disposed would promptly and cheerfully respond. The proposed fund for the TOWNSEND family is not rising as rapidly as their necessities would seem to require, and it is to be hoped that a renewed effort will be made at once to secure the widow and her orphaned children from the positive want and suffering they are now threatened with. No case of charity can more strongly appeal to the public than that presented by this unfortunate woman and her children, bereaved and mourning as they are in their desolated home. The excitement over the murder has not yet abated, and the public sentiment demands a swift punishment for the cruel and wanton murderer.

The following amounts were received at this office yesterday for the relief of TOWNSEND's family: E. E. B., $5; J. B. S., $5; N. P. B., $5.

THE CASE OF "REDDY THE BLACKSMITH."

The case of WM. VARLEY, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," who was brutally assaulted and beaten on Wednesday night in Florence's Saloon, in Broadway, was also a theme of conversation yesterday, the general opinion being that it was fortunate that the affray occurred between two such desperate ruffians as "Reddy" and JIMMY HAGGERTY. Had either of the ruffians assaulted an innocent citizen, the result would probably have been a murder, and thus have added to the responsibility of the authorities. The most characteristic feature of this bloodthirsty occurrence is found in the fact that both of the combatants had been away from the City all day attending a prize fight, and enjoyed a glorious spree in each other's company. They became intoxicated, and entered the famous night saloon kept by the MITCHELL BROTHERS, and known for many years as "Florence's Saloon," full of that friendship drunken men so often profess for each other. A chance word led to a quarrel, which was soon rendered desperate by an angry blow. The saloon was full of sporting men and Broadway night-hawks, who instead of separating the combatants, gave them what REYNOLDS, the murderer, has been so anxious to get—"a fair show." No alarm was given by any one, and the spectators enjoyed an unusual treat in seeing one ruffian almost murder the other. As soon as "Reddy" had been placed *hors du combat* by the aid of broken tumblers and decanters, the crowd became frightened and escaped from the saloon by one door, while the Police were permitted to enter by another. The mob carried the victorious desperado with them, and he no doubt embraced an early opportunity to escape to Philadelphia, which city is so successful in producing a native breed of cutthroats of the most approved modern pattern.

During yesterday the rumor actively circulated through the haunts of that class to which "Reddy" belongs that he was dead. The statement was currently believed until a late hour, when information arrived that the patient was not in any immediate danger. That the death of "Reddy" would rid the City of a notorious and most troublesome nuisance, was the universal opinion of all good and honest citizens. How such a ruffian succeeds in escaping the penalties of the law, is a mystery to the general public; but his case affords a striking instance of how the criminal law is, or rather is not, enforced in this City.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

MAX COHEN, of No. 93 Oliver-street, appeared before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs, and preferred a formal complaint against JOHN KEEGAN, a boy, for having on the 6th of January fired a loaded pistol at him, and wounded him in the right side. The Magistrate held the accused for trial. The complainant has only just emerged from hospital.

Yesterday morning a quarrel occurred between WM. MCKEE, of No. 310 Broadway, and JOHN W. MARGOO, when the latter assaulted MCKEE by butting his head against his opponent's mouth two or three times, and biting one of his victim's fingers nearly off. The assailant was arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING he was remanded for trial.

HOW CRIMINALS ESCAPE JUSTICE.

Some weeks ago CHARLES DIMOND, the proprietor of a notorious concert saloon on the corner of Bleecker-street and Amity-place, known as the "Santa Claus," was arrested on a charge of passing a quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent stamps. He was placed upon trial before a United States Commissioner and discharged by reason of insufficiency of evidence against him. Officer JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested DIMOND yesterday and arraigned him before Justice DOWLING on a charge of assaulting him. While the case was being examined into some friends of DIMOND obtained a hearing, and stated that some friends of the prisoner had given CRAWFORD $50 in cash for the purpose of inducing him to deter witnesses from appearing at the trial for counterfeiting. Since his discharge DIMOND had demanded the money, and because the officer would not give it up he slapped his face. As they averred that CRAWFORD still had the money in his possession, the Magistrate demanded it. The officer handed the Magistrate $50. Justice DOWLING then inquired how the money could be identified, and was informed that the money given CRAWFORD consisted of a $20, $10 and four $5 bills, all marked "R. F.," the initials of one ROBERT FOSTER. As the bills were found to be so marked, the Magistrate decided to hold DIMOND for the assault, and also the Police officer for compounding a felony and accepting a bribe. DIMOND was sent down stairs to a cell, and as the officer stated that his wife was very ill, he was permitted to go before Superintendent KENNEDY in charge of Roundsman BARRETT, of the Court Squad. An examination will be held to-day.

Another Daring Outrage—A Citizin Robbed on a Street Car.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. BERNARD CLARK, who resides at No. 122 West Thirty-third-street, was coming down town on a Sixth-avenue car, which was somewhat crowded, and he stood upon the rear platform. There were several men standing here, and when near Eighth-street he felt himself slightly jostled by two men who were in the act of jumping from the car. Mr. CLARK did not feel a hand upon his person and it was not until he had entered the store of a friend in Canal-street that he discovered that his pocket had been picked of a wallet containing $3,000 in money and $2,700 in notes. He hastened to the Central Post Office and gave a statement of the case to Captain KELSO, of the Detectives. The thieves had, however, some hours start with the plunder, and the prospect of regaining any of the money was not considered particularly bright.

Excitement at Williamsbridge.

Considerable unpleasant feeling has been created among the residents of Williamsbridge and its immediate vicinity in reference to the name of the place. Those persons who live on the east side of the Bronx River, including the settlement known as Olinville, a short time ago made an application to the Postmaster-General to change the Post Office name to Jerome, on the ground that letters intended for Williamsbridge were frequently sent to Williamsburg, L. I., especially when the word Bridge was written in an abbreviated form. The inhabitants east of the Bronx were likewise desirous to have their locality designated by a shorter and more euphonious name. The Postmaster, in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, changed the Post Office name to Jerome, and subsequently the station of the Harlem Railroad was changed in like manner. No sooner, however, had a signboard bearing the new name of Jerome been hoisted at the railroad depot than the residents on the west side of the river presented a counter petition to the Harlem Railroad officials to go back to the old name of Williamsbridge, and they congratulated themselves that their petition had been favorably acted upon. Yesterday morning a good deal of amusement was occasioned on seeing the two signboards "Jerome," "Williamsbridge" going up one over the other. Which name will be recognized on the railroad time tables, and by the conductors and brakemen on the passing trains remains to be seen.

Another Bank Defalcation—Arrest of a Westchester County Cashier.

MORRIS S. HILL, formerly cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Somers, Westchester County, appeared in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, in custody of a Deputy Marshal. A charge was made against him of having embezzled the funds of the Bank to the amount of at least $30,000 at various times during 1867, 1868 and 1869. The complainant was THOMAS H. REED, the present Cashier of the Bank, who alleged that the accused covered up his frauds at the time of their committal by false entries in the books. The prisoner was recently taken before a Westchester County Magistrate, but the latter transferred him to the United States authorities on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the case. HILL was committed to Ludlow-street jail in default of $20,000 bail. His examination will take place on the 5th inst.

National Board of Underwriters.

At the meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at 156 Broadway yesterday, a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee made a report with regard to the relations of the members of the Board to each other. A plan of organization was adopted binding the members to abide by the rules of the Board. This obligation is as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, hereby pledge ourselves and the companies we represent, to abide by the rules, regulations and requirements adopted by the National Board or its Executive Committee. That wherever a local Board or Boards, composed either of companies or agents, or both, exist, and we have an agent, such agent shall become a member thereof. That in all places where rates are in force, we will neither accept a risk at less than tariff rate, or pay or receive any higher commission or make greater rebate than is allowed by the local board, nor allow our agents to do so; and upon their second conviction for placing risks either in our own or some other Company at less than tariff rate, or violating any of the rules or regulations of the local or National Board, we hereby pledge ourselves to withdraw our agency from them, such agents having the right of appeal, as provided by the Chicago compact, which is hereby recognized as of binding power.

Among other rules adopted was one requiring that each Company belonging to the Board shall pay annually the sum of $50 and one-tenth of one per cent. on the agency business of last year, the balance of the amount wanted to be raised by an assessment upon the agency business of each Company.

HEAVY SMUGGLING FRAUDS.

Over 40,000 Cigars Seized on a Havana Vessel Yesterday—Cigar Boxes Secreted (in Bundles of Lumber—The Detection of the Scheme.

The steamer *Eagle*, which arrived at this port from Havana on Wednesday evening last, contained among its cargo twenty-one large bundles of pine planks or boards, each being marked with the letters M. M. D., the initials of the name of the person to whom they were consigned. These bundles were seized on board of the vessel yesterday by Custom House officers, the result of which was the discovery of a cunningly devised plot for cheating the Government. In the centre of each of the bundles were snugly hid twenty-one full boxes of Havana cigars, making a total of 441 boxes. The aggregate number of cigars was 40,000. The manner in which the boxes were concealed gave evidence of ingenious smuggling skill. Each of the inner boards of the various bundles was found to have had a piece cut out of uniform size and shape, and to have been nicely fitted together, so that they presented large oblong openings. Into these twenty-one receptacles so formed the cigar boxes were compactly packed, but were covered with several uncut planks on both sides in order to keep them from being seen. Exactly how the fraud was detected has not been ascertained, although Mr. LEE, a sharp detective connected with the Seizure Department at the Custom House, is said to be deserving of credit in the matter. It is believed that the seized property was shipped on board of the steamer *Eagle* in a surreptitious manner, while the vessel was being loaded at Havana. All of the cigars are of first-class quality, and will be a heavy loss to the owner, whoever he may be. It is understood that his name is known or suspected by the officers who made the seizure, but they do not care to have it become public for some personal reason. It is not probable that he will make any claim for the cigars, which are valued at about $15,000, rather preferring to acquiesce in their forfeiture than to render himself liable to criminal action. The moieties which will be received in case the smuggled property is condemned will be very large.

ILLICIT WHISKY.

Proceeding Against Two Thousand Barrels—A Brooklyn Firm in Trouble—Arrest of an Up-Town Distiller.

Libels of information were filed with the Clerk of the District Court yesterday, by Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON, in cases for the forfeiture of large quantities of whisky, recently seized in Collector BAILEY's district for non-payment of the revenue tax. The total number of barrels of whisky which have been reported for legal action is about 2,000, valued at considerably over $100,000. The fees which will be derived from the whisky, in case it is all condemned, are expected to be very large.

The following are the titles of the suits about to be commenced:

United States *vs.* 400 barrels of whisky found at GORDON, FELLOWS & Co.'s warehouse at No. 46 Broadway; United States *vs.* 586 barrels of whisky found at No. 15 State-street; United States *vs.* 486 barrels of whisky found at No. 15 State-street; United States *vs.* 193 barrels of whisky found at No. 90 Peart-street and No. 54 Water-street, and United States *vs.* 362 barrels of whisky found at No. 62 Broadway.

It is understood that Collector BAILEY has applied to the District-Attorney to have proceedings taken against a certain wholesale liquor dealer's firm in the Second District of Brooklyn on a charge of fraud. It is also understood that the proprietor of a large distillery in Forty-fifth-street was recently arrested, and that he was subsequently taken before one of the United States Commissioners, who placed him under $5,000 bail to appear for examination. If the report is correct, the Commissioner has shown great reticence with regard to it.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870:

NEW HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT.

One car house and offices, northwest corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, 240x692, one to three stories; material, brick and granite; JOHN B. SNOOK and J. C. BUCKHOUT, architects; P. T. O'BRIEN and J. ANDREWS, builders; the Hudson River Railroad Company, owners.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-first-street, 15x50, four stories; WILSON & DEWEY, owners.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 18.3x56, four stories and basement; GERVAISE, YOUNGS and OUTCALB, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 25x28, three stories; GEORGE MILLER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 300 feet west of First-avenue, 25x25, two stories and cellar; WM. SPRINGMEYER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, Nos. 166 and 166½ Bowery, 25x65, three stories; LOUIS TOBIAS, owner.

Two tenement houses, east side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, one 18.6x47, the other 19x47, three stories and cellar; ANDREW J. DONOHUE, owner.

One tenement house, south side of Fifty-second-street, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25x54, five stories and cellar; J. PERRY HOWARD, owner.

One tenement house, northwest corner of Avenue C and Third-street, 30x24.6, four stories and cellar; J. KING & SON, owners.

One tenement house, south side Forty-first-street, 280 feet east of Third-avenue, five stories; FRANK BISGEN, owner.

One tenement house, No. 555 West Forty-fourth-street, 24.10x48, four stories; JOHN BRENAN, owner.

One tenement house, north side of Fifty-first-street, 300 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25x51, five stories DAVID JONES, owner.

One tenement house, No. 450 West Forty-fifth-street, 25x55, four stories; JACOB RINES, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 135 East Broadway, 25x62, five stories and cellar; AUGUST MARSHALL, owner.

One oil factory, Nos. 504, 506, 508 and 510 Cherry-street, 88x45, three stories; the Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company, owners.

One shop, south side of Bethune-street, 125 feet west of Washington-street, 23.6x30, three stories; DANIEL H. CARPENTER, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	25
Railway depot	1
Brown-stone fronts	8
Brick fronts	14
First-class dwellings	8
Second-class dwellings	3
Tenement houses	8
Oil works	1
Miscellaneous	3

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings for the year 1869 has just been issued in pamphlet form, but, as the entire report was published in the TIMES some four weeks since, a repetition here would be of no practical utility. It will doubtless be reproduced in the other daily journals of the City.

End of the Eighteenth-street Distillery Case.

Alderman JAMES BARKER, IGNATZ ELASKY and J. C. BAMBERGER, the proprietors of a distillery in West Eighteenth-street, jointly charged with committing whisky frauds, have been discharged by the United States Commissioner, the testimony of the Government witnesses during the examination having failed to agree with the affidavits and statements which the latter made before the arrests. After the dismissal of the case the witnesses made a clamorous demand on the District Attorney for their fees.

Changes in the Custom House.

In the Appraiser's Department of the Custom House GEORGE W. ESTBROOK has been appointed a clerk at $1,200, *vice* CHARLES SUNDERS, removed. JOEL THAYER, clerk, at $1,200, *vice* GEORGE M. PALMER, removed. W. S. HUNT, clerk, at $1,000, *vice* A. S. REED, resigned. JOHN F. MILLS, messenger, at $900, *vice* SETH W. KNAPP, removed. J. H. GARRISON, promoted from a clerkship at $1,200 to one at $1,500. MAURICE POWERS appointed a clerk at $1,200.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The *Swatara* has taken a draft of sailors on board and dropped down to the Battery preparatory to starting for Samana Bay, San Domingo. On her return she is to be sent to China.

The gunboat *Yantic* will be ready for duty to-morrow, when she will join the *Nipsic* and *Guard* at the Battery, and start for the Isthmus of Darien.

The *Colorado* went to the ordnance dock Wednesday to take in her guns.

The work on all the vessels in the Navy Yard is suspended. The *Roanoke*, nearly finished up, is exposed to the elements; so, also, in regard to the other vessels. The *Java*, so far finished as to be ready for launching, has been left standing under cover until her planks are shrunk to such a degree that it would be impossible to launch her to-day if she were needed. The spaces between the planks are now so wide that they could not be caulked.

THE NEW UTAH.

Alarming Spread of Mormonism on Long Island.

Extent of the Efforts Being Made to Recruit the Ranks of the "Faithful"—Declarations of the Leaders of the Movement—Shall we be Overrun?

The Mormon propogandists in our midst are still driving their work, and thus far with a degree of success that gives rise to painful apprehensions on the part of the "Gentile" world. In Monday's issue of the TIMES the progress of the Mormon missionaries on Long Island was set forth. General BURTON, it was reported, had established a branch of the Saints at Baldwinsville, near Rockville Centre, and dispatched other laborers north and south throughout the island. The particulars of his operations in that section since his arrival reached us on Wednesday evening. We learn that during his tour through the country, in the neighborhood of Hempstead, Baldwinsville, Rockville Centre, Patchogue and Freeport, where he now is located, his work was confined to searching out those people of Mormon proclivities for the purpose of awakening them to action. His reasons for so doing have been variously expressed. Some have it that the prophets in the "valley of the mountains" have had a revelation from the Most High, warning them of coming trouble by fire and sword, wherefore they felt it their duty to call upon the preachers and elders of the people to go out among the scattered sheep, to arouse their slumbering faith, exhort them to active membership, and finally establish as many Mormon branches in our midst as they could. This view of the mission is taken by most of the brethren in the Eastern States, consequently a grand rally around the banners of the Latter-day Saints may be expected. An elder of the flock in Williamsburg informs us that most of the Mormons located on Long Island are wealthy, and willing to coöperate in the work. Twenty of them have already rented a meeting house in Baldwinsville, where they hold forth three times a day. At Patchogue is located the nucleus of another branch, at Rockville another, and Freeport is at present the seat of a grand effort to establish still another. Already we are informed that twelve persons have been converted and baptized there by General BURTON and his colaborators, of whom he has eight or nine. In Connecticut also are a number of missionaries, who, natives of that State, became Mormons some years ago, went out to Utah, and on the call for laborers in the Eastern States were chosen to come among their friends and preach to them. Boston, and many of the principal towns in Massachusetts, Maine, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, have been set apart as districts which are now being worked. Missionaries have been sent to Canada and England for the purpose of gathering all the members and as many proselytes as can be had to Utah, or, if the movement is successful there, to the Eastern Utah, Long Island. These statements may appear to be incredible, but they are borne out by those of leading Mormon Church dignitaries now in our midst. One of these in a conversation yesterday said: "We do not seek bloodshed nor war, but as the Master revealed to JOSEPH SMITH that this great continent was to be the land from which the delegates of Christ were to be sent to all parts of the unbelieving world, and for this purpose in his own good time He will give it to our people, we are determined to abide the issue, be it what it may."

During the coming week an additional force of elders and priests, headed by a Bishop, are expected to arrive in the City, to reinforce those already here. Another mission has also been commenced out West, and no effort will be spared to awaken the Mormon element throughout the country. The Freeport branch is considered by the Saints as firmly established, and General BURTON will return to that point to-day or to-morrow.

Board of Aldermen—Estimate of City Expenses for 1870.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution from the other Board was concurred in, imposing a fine of $5 per day, after the 1st of March next, on all persons using awnings the drippings from which fall on the sidewalk.

Resolutions for the repairing of various streets were adopted.

The following communication was presented from the Finance Department:

ESTIMATE, CITY EXPENSES 1870.

For redemption of the principal of the City debt	$885,420 69
For interest on the City debt	1,734,916 69
For Board of Education	2,382,000 00
For Commissioners Central Park	320,000 00
For Commissioners Public Charities and Correction	1,159,765 23
For Metropolitan Fire Department	951,300 00
For Board of Metropolitan Police—expenses chargeable on City account	82,200 00
For Metropolitan Board of Health (City account)	40,500 00
For general purposes of the City Government, including municipal salaries and expenses of the City Courts	4,698,246 45
Total	$12,054,349 06
Less estimated revenues of the general fund	2,200,000 00
Total	$9,854,349 06
Tax levy for City purposes, 1869, was	$10,923,108 53
Estimate for 1870, as above	9,854,349 06
Less for 1870	$1,068,759 47

The total levy for 1869, for City and County purposes together, was $21,888,968.

The communication was made the special order of business for the next meeting of the Board, which will be at 2 P. M. on Monday next.

The Committee on Protests—Seger vs. Guntzer.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Aldermen met again yesterday, and heard the following further evidence in the case of SEGER vs. GUNTZER:

Charles A. Lane, sworn: Was one of the canvassers of the Twenty-ninth Election District at the recent charter election; one of the official returns was written by myself, one by Mr. Singer, and one by the poll clerk; I signed all the returns; I examined the official returns carefully; the figures are correct—150 for Guntzer and 27 for Seger; I did not examine the return sent to Police Headquarters; I signed it, but don't know the figures; I signed it officially, but don't know that there is any law compelling me to do so; I never told any one that the vote was 84 for Guntzer and 79 for Seger. (Return shown to witness.) I do not see any erasure or interlineation; the paper looks soiled and yellow in the column of figures, but the figures are the same as when I signed it.

Henry Singer, sworn: Was a canvasser of the Twenty-ninth District at the recent election; I made out one of the returns; know the figures are correct, because I wrote it; I wrote it from Lane's copy; have no other means of knowing that it is correct; I paid no attention to the number of votes cast; did not examine the tally list; did not announce the vote on the night of election; never showed the papers to Guntzer; the statement made by Stadler yesterday, that I said that Guntzer would have to have more than five majority is untrue; I see no erasure or interlineation in the returns; the paper looks soiled; I handed my return to Alderman Connor two or three days after the election; I thought he was Alderman of that district; I don't know the law as to the time in which I am required to make my return; I didn't know who was Alderman of that district; I don't live in it; never told any one I would take my return to Alderman Repper; never announced that the vote stood Guntzer 84 and Seger 79.

The Committee will meet again to-day.

Washington's Birthday—Temperance Meetings.

The Congressional Temperance Society having recommended to the ministers, churches, temperance organizations, and the humane, philanthropic and patriotic throughout the land, to hold simultaneous meetings in their localities on the 22d of February next, the birthday of WASHINGTON, and unite in the organization of temperance societies, based on the simple total abstinence pledge, and adopt means for the promotion of temperance principles; and the officers of New-York State Temperance Society, so far as heard from, having heartily approved of this recommendation, S. MCKEAN, Secretary of the State Temperance Society, has issued a circular requesting the friends of temperance to hold these meetings in all parts of our State. The circular expresses the desire that pastors and churches give special attention to carrying out the recommendation, and that temperance associations be organized in the towns or under the auspices of the churches, and made auxiliary to the State Society. Printed constitutions for such organizations will be sent at once by the Secretary to any who desire them.

Washington Heights Library.

This library is now in the second year of its existence, and has become a fixed institution. It was organized by a number of residents at Washington Heights in 1868, and started at first on a small scale. By purchase and donations the number of volumes on its shelves has increased to over 1,000, besides having attached to it a small reading room, containing the daily papers and choice periodicals. Within a week the directors have decided to move the rooms from the vicinity of One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, on Tenth-avenue, to a fine hall near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. This library accommodates a certain class of readers at the upper part of the island, and is very generally appreciated. Among the gentlemen who established it are several prominent citizens of the Heights: Messrs. SMITH, TONNELE, MARTIN, MACMULLEN, and others. A few days ago Messrs. SHEPPARD KNAPP, W. A. WHEELOCK, GEORGE B. GRINNELL, J. P. MARTIN, W. W. CORNELL and J. TURNER subscribed $700 towards maintaining and enlarging this library.

NEW DISPENSARY.

Gratuitous Treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

Among the most difficult diseases which the physician is called upon to treat are those which affect the throat and chest, on account of the inaccessibility and delicate organization of their internal parts. Since the introduction of the laryngoscope, by which a strong light is thrown into the cavity of the throat, great advancement has been made in this branch of medical science, and physicians who have made it a special study have treated with great success cases which would formerly have been regarded as beyond the reach of human skill. Ordinary physicians, however, have not devoted the requisite degree of attention to the subject, and in our hospitals a thorough treatment of difficulties of this nature is very rare. Here, as in the treatment of diseases of the eye or ear, anything like perfection can be attained only by years of special study.

Among the few who have attained eminence in this department in this country, Dr. ANTHONY RUPPANER, of this City, holds a leading position. In order that those may enjoy the benefits of his skill who are unable to pay the large fees which are always required for the treatment of difficult diseases of a special character, Dr. RUPPANER determined some time ago to establish a dispensary where his services might be given gratuitously to those who need them among the poorer classes. He accordingly appealed to several prominent gentlemen, to whom he was personally known, and many of whom had themselves enjoyed the benefit of his skill, and they subscribed the necessary funds to found the institution, and assisted in obtaining its charter. It was incorporated on the 11th of December, 1869, and has just been opened, these gentlemen forming its Board of Trustees. Their names are as follows:

John J. Crane, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D., J. Marion Sims, M. D., Fordyce Barker, M. D., Louis A. Sayre, M. D., Hon. George T. Comstock, Esq., Ex-Judge Court of Appeals; Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., late United States District Attorney; William A. Hammond, M. D., D. M. Hildreth, Esq., Max Herzag, M. D., Edward A. Hammond, Esq., Samuel C. Reed, Esq., Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, T. R. Flanagan, Esq., William Moller, Esq., T. Gailliard Thomas, M. D., Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Elijah Ward, T. C. Nott, M. D., Hon. John Kelly, Ex-Sheriff City and County of New-York; Anthony Ruppaner, M. D.

Dr. RUPPANER is himself the attending physician and is assisted by Dr. B. W. DUDLEY, while JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., and JOHN J. CRANE, M. D., act as consulting physicians. The Dispensary is located at No. 1,304 Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and is open for the present only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An application has been made to the public authorities for pecuniary assistance, and it is intended in time to establish a hospital with all the necessary appliances for the successful treatment of diseases of the throat and chest which the other public institutions are not competent to handle.

Chess.

The score of the Brooklyn Chess Club Tournament is, up to last night, as follows:

	Won	Lost
F. E. Brenzinger	12	0
C. A. Gilberg	8	1
Dr. White	7	1
F. Perrin	5	1
Captain Mackenzie	5	1
M. Munoz	7	2
H. Chadwick	7	3
E. Delmar	8	4
J. A. De Con	14	12

Conscientious Act of an Unknown Importer.

An anonymous letter was received by Collector GRINNELL, yesterday, inclosing $125 61, which the writer represented to be about the amount of his indebtedness to the Government on certain goods which he had imported from Europe. He made the discovery that the goods were undervalued by himself after they were passed through the Appraiser's Department, and considered it his duty to pay the extra income duty. There was no clue in the letter to the name of the writer. It requested an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money through the newspapers.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Metcalf *vs.* Barry; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Strauss *vs.* Brown; bail reduced to $10,000; in other respects the motion is denied.

Robinson *vs.* Brisbane; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Flora Moses for the payment of money, &c.; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Robus *vs.* Sage; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 331.—*John Gutt* vs. *the State of Minnesota.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—In September, 1867, an indictment was found against the plaintiff in a District Court of the State, for the murder of Alexander Campbell, in Brown County of that State, in December, 1866, on which he was subsequently tried and convicted in Redwood County, in pursuance of a law passed after the commission of the crime. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the conviction, and the plaintiff brings the case here, insisting that the conviction was error, because, under the law of the State as it existed at the time of the murder, he could only be indicted by the Grand Jury of Brown County, and be tried by a petit jury thereof; and that the law passed subsequently authorizing the Grand Jury of another county to indict him, and the Petit Jury of another county to try him, is, under the Federal Constitution, necessarily *ex post facto* and void. The defendant objects that this Court has no jurisdiction of the question presented, and moves that the writ of error be dismissed. It is contended that in the Court below, counsel for the prisoner only raised the question of the constitutionality of the law, under the Constitution of the State, and that it was on that question solely that the Court ruled. On the merits it is submitted that the law complained of falls within none of the definitions of an *ex post facto* law, under the Constitution of the United States. It imposes no punishment for an act which was not punishable at the time it was committed, nor any additional punishment to that then prescribed; nor does it change any rule of evidence. The prohibitory clause relates to crimes and punishments, and not to criminal proceedings. It neither prohibits the creation of a new tribunal for the trial of past offences, nor the enlargement of an old one, for that purpose, nor any law solely relating to its organization, practice and proceedings.

E. M. Wilson for plaintiff; F. R. E. Cornell, Attorney-General of Minnesota, for the State.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNTS—DISCHARGE REFUSED.

In the matter of Garret S. Bellis and James Milligan, bankrupts.—This was an application by the bankrupts for their discharge, which was opposed by the creditors on the ground that the bankrupts, being merchants or tradesmen, did not keep proper books of account in their business, as required by the act. The specifications charge that the books were kept in such a manner that a competent person could not determine therefrom the real condition of the business, and that transactions amounting to many thousand dollars were not entered therein.

Held by the Court—That the bankrupts were merchants engaged in business as copartners, from some time in 1866 until June, 1868. The evidence is clear that they kept no cash book or account answering the place of a cash book between March 2, 1867, and Jan. 2, 1868, and that it is impossible for a competent bookkeeper or accountant to ascertain from the books which they kept, what was their financial condition when they suspended business June 15, 1868. The keeping of a cash book by merchants, such as the bankrupts were, is indispensable. (In re Solomon 2, Bankrupt Reg. 94. In re Gay, id. 114. In re Littlefield, 3 id. 13.) That the averments of the specifications are sufficiently specific to admit evidence that no cash book whatever was kept for a period of time. (In re Littlefield, 3 Bankrupt Reg., 13. Besides, if necessary, an amendment of the specification would under the circumstances be allowed. Discharge refused.

J. N. Piper for the creditors. Abbett & Fuller for the bankrupts.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CONSOLIDATED STEAMSHIP COMPANY—COPARTNERSHIPS TO RUN THE BLOCKADE—A REMINESCENCE OF THE REBELLION.

Theodore D. Jervey and Twenty-six other Plaintiffs vs. *Henry Hart et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action claim to be stockholders in the "Consolidated Steamship Company," organized under an act of the Legislature of South Carolina, of which the defendant, Hart, was President, Treasurer, and a director in the years 1864 and 1865, and had control over the accounts, and exercised generally a superintendence of the affairs of the Company. It appears that he has not, since the year 1860, rendered to the Company any account of his receipts and disbursements. The case came up to-day on a motion which was made by counsel for the plaintiffs for an injunction, an accounting, and the appointment of a receiver of the property of the Company. The motion was based upon the complaint and the affidavits of several of the stockholders, most of whom are residents of Charleston, S. C. The complaint sets forth that since 1864 Hart has received large quantities of merchandise, exchange, moneys and assets of all kinds for the Company, and that he has rendered no account thereof, but in violation of his trust has fraudulently converted the same to his own use, and mixed the assets of the Company with his own estate so fraudulently, and in such a confused manner, as to render it impossible to separate the one from the other; that Hart is now a resident of New-York, where he has property purchased with money which rightfully belongs to the Steamship Company; that in November, 1867, Hart and his wife conveyed all their interest in a large amount of real estate in Charleston to John L. Macaulay, of this City. Hence the latter and Mrs. Julie Hart are made parties defendant in this action. There is the further allegation that this property in Charleston was conveyed to Macaulay without adequate consideration; that Mrs. Hart brought no dowry, estate or settlement to her husband at the time of her marriage, and that she has not since acquired any property by descent, devise or gift, except from her husband. Also, that a house in Forty-sixth street, near Fifth-avenue, and a house and lot in Brooklyn, which now stand in the name of Henry Hart, were purchased with money belonging either to the Consolidated Company, or so mixed with other money that it cannot be separated. Affidavits of John T. Humphreys, Benjamin Mordecai, William B. Heriot, William C. Courtney, Samuel C. Black, Quincy A. Damon, Hatson Lee, and others, were produced to the effect that they are stockholders in this Company; that Hart was President, Treasurer and a director thereof during the years 1864 and 1865; that since 1864 Hart has not rendered any account of the proceeds or earnings of the Company; instead of applying the proceeds and profits of the Company as he should have done, he has, in violation of his trust as an officer of the Company, fraudulently converted the money to his own use.

John B. Lafitte, a Charleston merchant, deposed that he was stockholder in the Company; that in September, 1869, he had in this City an interview with Mr. Hart in regard to the affairs of the Company, when the latter acknowledged that he had received from Jacob Pecaire, one of the defendants, in part settlement for the sum of $54,000 in gold of the funds of the Steamship Company, misappropriated by him, Pecaire, in the year 1864, two lots of land in Brooklyn, also $22,000 of notes; that Hart offered to deliver the property and the notes to deponent or to Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., provided deponent or the firm last named should give to Hart a receipt releasing him from all further liability; that in previous conversations Hart had stated to deponent that he had two lots of land in Brooklyn, on which brick houses were erected; that they stood in the name of Benjamin Hart, brother of the defendant.

Wm. B. Heriot, an insurance agent of Charleston, swore that in 1863-'4 and a part of 1865 he was Secretary for the Company; that his duties were to record the minutes of the proceedings of the stockholders and directors, and to manage the stock department; that in February, 1865, deponent, by order of Chas. V. Chamberlain, one of the directors, who was then acting as President *pro tem.*, delivered all the books, papers and the corporate seal of the Company to Mr. Alexander Isaacs, to be conveyed to a place of safety outside of the City of Charleston; since that time deponent has never heard of Alexander Isaacs or Mr. Hart making any exhibition of the books or affairs of the Company.

Wm. H. Swift deposed that he resides in Charleston; by occupation an accountant and a stockholder in the Steamship Company; that in 1865 the President, Mr. Hart, informed him that the Company would pay the stockholders about $100 per share; that since that time he has not seen Mr. Hart, nor has he received any dividends.

Daniel Briggs, a merchant of Charleston, deposed that in September, 1865, Mr. I. E. Woolf showed him a certificate made by Jacob Pecaire, in which the latter acknowledged having used the sum of $129,700 in gold belonging to the Consolidated Steamship Company; he further swears that Pecaire informed him that he held, subject to deponent's order, $125,000 in gold; that in consequence of such admission from Pecaire, and the assurance that the order for the sum of $125,000 gold would be honored, he engaged to purchase a steamer known as the *Conqueror*, but he could not effect such purchase because he could not get from Pecaire the amount which he had admitted was due, and he has never recieved that sum or any part of it.

An affidavit of Geo. F. Betts, United States Commissioner, was produced to the effect that among the records of his office there is an affidavit of Chas. M. Plumb charging Samuel T. Suit, Henry Hart and others with defrauding the United States revenue by removing distilled spirits from a bonded warehouse without having paid the internal revenue tax, and that a warrant was thereupon issued for their arrest. No further proceedings, Mr. Betts says, are recorded. From the record it appears that Commissioner Betts issued his warrant Jan. 28, 1868. On the 1st of March the defendant, Suit, was arrested and held for examination. March 14, defendant Suit was discharged upon giving bail for his appearance in the sum of $25,000. Mr. C. C. Burke, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and S. A. Wolf, of No. 343 Broadway, became his sureties. One of the principal points relied upon by the defendants is, that this Company was organized for the purpose of importing and exporting merchandise in defiance of the blockade existing during the late rebellion; that at the close of the war, in 1865, the Company ceased to have any vitality or existence, and no officers of any kind have, since the cessation of the war, been elected. There is also a claim by the defendant, Hart, that the Company is indebted to him in the sum of $3,000 in gold. Hart denies that he owes now or ever did owe any sum whatever to the Company, and that all pretence in that respect is fictitious.

The motion was argued at considerable length by Mr. Edward L. Andrews for the plaintiffs, who, in the course of his argument, cited the case of Woodworth *vs.* Bennett, reported in Barbour's Reports. This case, he said, determines that, notwithstanding the immoral purposes of a contract of copartnership, parties cannot retain the possession of property which they have received for the use of the copartnership. In law a copartner stands, in such circumstances, in the position of a trustee for his copartners, and a Court of Equity will compel him to faithfully execute his trust.

Mr. Vanderpoel, in behalf of the defendants, insisted that the plaintiffs had mistaken their remedy. The only remedy they could have in such a case was by a creditors' bill in a Court of Equity. There was no necessity for any injunction or for a receiver. The case had been already heard before Judge Barnard, and that Judge had denied the motion. The plaintiffs now renewed the motion, on additional papers, it was true, but there did not appear to be any new facts sufficient to warrant this Court in reversing the decision of Judge Barnard.

Judge CARDOZO took the papers. Decision reserved.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This case was concluded yesterday before Judge CARDOZO. Mr. Whitney finished his argument in behalf of the Continental Life Insurance Company, in the course of which he sought to show that the assets of the corporation which he represented were greater, in proportion to the liabilities, than those of the Northwestern Company of Milwaukee. Also that a majority of the policy holders of the British Commercial had not chosen to be reinsured in the Northwestern; that the contract of reinsurance which the receiver had made with the Continental furnished the most favorable terms which had been offered by any company of standing, and should be ratified the Court.

Mr. Nathan followed for the receiver and the case was submitted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

PRACTICE IN CHAMBERS—ORDER OF ARREST.

Application was made *ex parte* for an order of arrest in an action for slander. The pleadings and affidavit simply set forth the nature of the action, the slanderous words, the injury to plaintiff, and that he (plaintiff) had been in the employment of the defendant. The affidavits were held insufficient in not stating who or what the defendant was, whether he was a resident of the City or not, and what his business and pecuniary responsibility, so that the Court may determine whether or not a necessity exists for an order of arrest to issue. The Chief Justice said: The practice, as maintained by this Court, now requires that a necessity for an order of arrest, in a case of slander, exists, before it will be granted. Motion denied, but subsequently granted on further affidavits.

ORDER OF ARREST—FALSE PRETENCES.

Application was made for an order of arrest in an action, the cause of which was alleged to have arisen out of false representations on the part of the defendant. The affidavit set forth that the defendant represented himself as holding a patent for the manufacture of cement, and that subsequently the plaintiff "discovered and became satisfied that such representation by defendant was wholly false and untrue, he never having obtained a patent as had been represented by him." This affidavit of the falsity of the defendant's representations was held to be insufficient. It contained a statement of facts, but no proof that such facts existed. It does not even show that the plaintiff caused an examination of the patent records, or what, if any, grounds he had for the statement of the falsity of defendant's representations. The bare statement of facts is sufficient in a pleading, but an affidavit must prove facts just as a witness would prove them, if examined on the stand. Application denied.

EXTENTION OF TIME TO ANSWER.

Application was made for an extension of time to answer, based on an affidavit stating that no previous extension had been given by order of the Court. The affidavit was held insufficient, in not having stated whether any extension had been given by consent of the party, so that the Court might see whether defendant had had sufficient time to prepare his answer or not.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

A RUNOVER CASE—ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Bridget McGonan vs. *Michael Kuntz.*—The plaintiff is a lady well advanced in years, and while crossing Third-avenue, New-York, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, on the 1st of January, 1869, she was run over by a lager-beer wagon owned by defendant, and brought this suit to recover $3,000 damages for injuries sustained on that occasion. The defendant put in a general denial and alleged that plaintiff had contributed to the accident by negligence on her own part.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A CITY RAILROAD DAMAGES CASE.

Harvey Mangham, Jr., vs. *The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.*—This case was tried originally in 1858, when plaintiff brought suit to recover $5,000 damages for injuries caused by alleged negligence on the part of the defendants in running a car over him, whereby he lost a leg. The case was tried before Judge Brown and the plaintiff was non-suited. He then appealed to the General Term and Judge Brown's decision was reversed and a new trial ordered. The defendants then went to the Court of Appeals, and asked that judgment absolute should be rendered against them in case the judgment of the General Term was affirmed. The Court of Appeals did affirm that judgment, and yesterday, after an interval of about twelve years, the case came back to the jury to have the amount of damages assessed. After a short absence the jury returned, having assessed the damages at $5,000, being the full amount claimed.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CASE.

The action against the Long Island Railroad Company for $50,000 damages, for injuries received at the accident near Willow Tree Station on the 23d of April last, was closed on Wednesday, and yesterday the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $15,000.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A SPECULATION IN OIL LANDS.

Dexter A. Knowlton vs. *Chauncey Kilmer.*—Plaintiff alleges that in December, 1864, defendant applied to him and some other persons to join in the purchase of petroleum-producing lands in Ohio, and to induce him to do so defendant stated that he knew a person who had secured contracts for the conveyance to him of large quantities of such lands for $150,000, but as he was unable to complete the contract he would transfer the land to defendant without making any advance in the price. In consequence of the representations made to him by defendant, plaintiff alleges that he was induced to take a $10,000 share in the purchase, which he afterwards found out only cost defendant $22,000, not $150,000, as represented. Subsequently a portion of the land was transferred to the "Duck Creek and Paw Paw Mining Company," of which defendant was President, and plaintiff alleges that he was induced to risk another thousand dollars, which he paid to the Company on the alleged false representation made by the defendant in relation to the lands. Plaintiff alleges that through fraud and deceit defendant had injured him to the extent of $10,000, to recover which sum he commenced the present action. Defendant in his answer explained the facts connected with the purchase of the lands mentioned by the plaintiff, and alleged that all his dealings with plaintiff had been in good faith.

DIVORCE.

Lydia Krebs vs. *George Krebs.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted, with leave to plaintiff to marry again. Defendant prohibited from marrying again during the lifetime of the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

NOTICE.

The calendar of causes to be tried by the Court without a jury will be called at the Trial Term on the fourth Monday of February, viz., 28th February, 1870. The special calendar of short causes will be called on Friday, the 25th February, 1870. By order of the Court.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Pratt.

The People vs. *John Howard.*—The defendant was indicted by the last Grand Jury for murder in the first degree, having, as alleged, killed Terence Flynn on the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, on Sunday, the 3d day of October last. The case came up yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the shape of a writ of *habeas corpus* to bail the prisoner. The Court, after hearing John Cooney, Esq., for the motion and ex-Judge Moore for the People, ordered that Howard be admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

The Court then closed *sine die*. The next term begins on the first Monday in March.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Bixby and Dowling.

In this Court, yesterday, thirty prisoners of both sexes were arraigned on various minor charges. Eight of the number were discharged.

SENTENCES.

Frederick Graves, guilty of embezzling money while in the employ of Evan Thomas, of No. 207 East Thirty-sixth street, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The following sentences were also imposed: John Burns, four months Penitentiary; Thomas Colling, three months Penitentiary; Michael Cosgrove, six months Penitentiary; John Dillon, sent to the Catholic Protectory; Owen Daly, five days City Prison; Michael Denilby, four months Penitentiary; Charles Hughes, six months Penitentiary; Thomas Kelly, four months Penitentiary; Patrick Mulhean and Patrick Donnelly were sent to the Catholic Protectory.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 3, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$2,500	U.S.5-20 C., '67.	114⅛	12	Bank of N. Amer.	101
2,000	U. S.5-20 C., '67.c	114⅛	60	Bk. of Commerce.	122
500	do.	114¼	5	do.	122⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	114⅛	100	Canton Co.	57
70,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49⅛	100	Cum. C. Pf.	33
40,000	do.	49⅛	100	West. Un. Tel.	36⅝
50,000	do.	49¼	200	Quick. M. Co.	15⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. bet. call	54	50	Mariposa M.	10
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	61	300	Mariposa Pf.	20¾
28,000	do.	62	300	Pacific Mail	41⅝
5,000	Va. St. 6s, n.	64¼	1000	do...bet. call	41⅛
5,000	do.	65	300	Boston W. P. b.c.	15⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	42½	200	Adams Ex.	64⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25¼	100	Wells-Far. Ex.	19½
10,000	do.	25½	100	U. S. Ex.	52⅛
20,000	Mo. St. 6s.	91	100	do...bet. call	52⅛
33,000	do.	91⅛	100	N.Y. Cen. & H.R.	97⅝
10,000	do.	91¼	1100	do.	97⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91	90,000	N.Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	93⅛
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	67½	40,000	do.	93⅛
25,000	do.	68	50,000	do.	93⅛
1,000	do.	68¼	86,000	do.	93⅛
5,000	Jer. City W. L.	92	700	do.	93⅛
10,000	Erie 2d M., '79	90	60,000	do...bet. call	93⅛
1,000	Erie 3d M.	86½	300	Erie R....bet. call	25¾
5,000	M. So. S.F. Bds.	97½	100	Erie Pref....b. c.	43
5,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	94¼	600	Reading	96½
4,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	86⅝	100	do.	96⅝
17,000	do.	86½	200	do.	96⅝
6,000	Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	110	200	L.S. & M. S. R. b3	85⅝
2,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M. Bonds.	100⅛	100	do. s3	85⅝
5,000	Morris & Es. 1st	100⅛	100	do. b60	85⅝
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	92	200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅝
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	96½	500	do.	93
3,000	Chi. & Alt. I.B.	88½	100	Panama R.	176
8,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	81	2300	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
5,000	do.	80¾	100	do...bet. call	73⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89¾	800	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89⅛
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90	200	do. b3	89⅛
7,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90	200	do...bet. call	89⅛
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77¼	70	C., C., C. & Ind.	78¾
10,000	do.	77	100	N. J. Cen. R.	98⅛
20,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	75¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul.	72⅛
8,000	do.	75⅛	1100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
20,000	do.	75¼	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	88⅛
3,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	96	200	do...bet. call	88⅛
10,000	N. Mo. 1st M. B	81	100	Chic. & Alt.	145
100	Phenix Bank.	107	1000	Ohio & Miss.	26⅛
20	Metropolitan Bk.	138	1000	do. b3	26⅛
10	do.	138⅛	300	Morris & Essex.	88⅛
5	do.	138⅛	100	Del., L. & W.	105
20	Cent. Nat. Bank.	113	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	107
85	Fourth N. Bank.	102	100	do.	108⅛
100	Tenth Nat. Bk.	106	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	106⅛
			100	do.	106
			500	Col. C. & Ind. C. R.	20
			100	do.	20⅛
			70	N. Y. & N. H. R.	136⅛
			16	Dub. & S. C. R.	109½
			200	St. L. & Iron M.	40½

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$73,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	$4,500	U.S. 5-20 R., '67, s3.	114⅛
500	do...small	117⅛	2,000	do.	114⅛
10,000	do.	118	40,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3.	114⅛
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118	95,000	do.	114⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	50,000	do.	114
3,000	do.	115⅛	20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	115⅛	40,000	do...c	111⅛
21,000	do.	115⅛			
20,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.	115			
500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48⅛	$20,000	N.Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's.	94⅛
40,000	do. s30	48⅛	10,000	do....bet. c.	94⅛
9,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25⅛	100	Erie	25⅛
1,000	do.	25⅛	200	Reading	96⅛
1,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	75⅛	200	L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅛
30,000	do.	75⅛	200	do...bet. call	85⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	89⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
1,000	P.R.R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo.	93	5	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	89
500	Canton Co.	58	2850	Chic. & N. W.	73
100	do. s30	58	300	do...bet. call	73
300	Quicksilver	15⅛	300	do.	73⅛
100	Mariposa Mining.	10	15	N. J. Cen.	97⅛
200	Mar. Pf.	20⅛	100	do.	98
100	do.	20	100	Del., Lac. & W.R.	105
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	19⅛	200	do.	105⅛
500	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛	500	Ohio & Miss.	26⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	52	100	do.	26⅛
100	Adams Ex.	64⅛	100	H. & St. J. R.	107⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call.	97⅛	150	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	107⅛
100	do.	97⅛	100	do.	107⅛
100	do.	97⅛	200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	21⅛
50	Chic., B. & Q.	155	50	Dub. & S. C. R.	109

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mariposa M.	10⅛	600	Rock Island	115
100	Canton Co.	56⅛	400	Quartz Hill....b60	75
100	do.	56⅛	300	Canada Mining	40
200	Pac. Mail.	40⅛	40	do.	50
200	Reading	96⅛	500	Grass Valley	20
200	do....b3	96⅛	2500	do....b30	21
200	L. S. & M. So. R.	85⅛	1000	do....s60	20
200	do.	85⅛	1000	do....c	21
100	Chic. & N. W.	72⅛	200	W. U. Tel.	36⅛
100	do.	73			

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 3.

From opening to 12½ P. M.			100	Rock Island....s3	115⅛
2700	Rock Island	115	From 12½ to 3½ P. M.		
750	do.	115⅛	700	do.	115⅛
900	do.	115⅛	1500	do.	115⅛
100	do.	115⅛	500	do.	115⅛
900	do.	115⅛	800	do.	115⅛
400	do.	115⅛	1400	do.	116
1100	do.	115⅛	200	do.	115⅛
400	do.	115⅛	700	do.	115⅛
400	do....s3	115⅛			

THURSDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

At the United States Assistant Treasurer's Office, to-day, the proposals received for the million of Government Gold offered for sale amounted to $2,630,000, as follows:

Wheeler & Commelin.		E. O. Reed.	
$50,000	121.01	$50,000	121
G. C. Magoun.		D. J. & Z. S. Ely & Co.	
50,000	121.05⅛	8,000	121.03
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co		White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	121.14	10,000	121.01
25,000	121.10	10,000	120.91
25,000	121.08	10,000	120.81
25,000	121.06	10,000	120.71
50,000	121.03	10,000	120.61
50,000	121.01	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
Duff, Timmerman & Co.		10,000	121.05
10,000	121.09	20,000	120.90
10,000	121.10	Vermilye & Co.	
10,000	121.11	200,000	120.98
10,000	121.12	10,000	121.05
10,000	121.13	R. Baile.	
Lee, Tweedy & Co.		10,000	121.01
10,000	121.15	10,000	121.03
10,000	121.17	10,000	121.05
J. B. Summerfield & Co.		10,000	121.07
10,000	121.02	10,000	121.09
10,000	121	S. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	120.88	10,000	121.12
10,000	120.76	10,000	121.09
30,000	120.70	10,000	121.06
J. Moller.		10,000	121.03
10,000	121.01½	10,000	121
10,000	121.02½	Marx & Co.	
10,000	121.03½	25,000	121.04½
10,000	121.04½	25,000	121.05½
10,000	121.05½	25,000	121.06½
10,000	121.06	25,000	121.07½
10,000	121.06½	25,000	121.12½
10,000	121.07	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	121.07½	15,000	121.12½
10,000	121.08	25,000	121.05
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.		25,000	121.01
50,000	121	25,000	120.95
10,000	120.99	Trever & Colgate.	
Phelps, Dodge & Co.		500,000	120.76
40,000	121.00½	200,000	120.51
40,000	121.00¼	150,000	121.03
29,000	121 38-100	Geo. H. Bend.	
Henry Clews & Co.		50,000	121.04
250,000	121.01	100,000	121.08
		100,000	121.12½

The accepted bids were as follows:

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		Lee, Tweedy & Co.	
$25,000	121.14	$10,000	121.17
25,000	121.10	10,000	121.15
25,000	121.08	J. Moller.	
25,000	121.06	10,000	121.08
41,500	121.03	10,000	121.07½
D. J. & Z. S. Ely & Co.		10,000	121.07
8,000	121.03	10,000	121.06½
R. Baile.		10,000	121.06
10,000	121.09	10,000	121.05½
10,000	121.07	10,000	121.05
10,000	121.05	10,000	121.04½
10,000	121.03	10,000	121.04
8,000	121.01	10,000	121.03½
S. R. Jacobs.		10,000	121.03
10,000	121.12	Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
10,000	121.09	50,000	121
10,000	121.06	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
8,000	121.03	10,000	121.05
Trever & Colgate.		Geo. H. Bend.	
124,500	121.03	100,000	121.12½
Phelps, Dodge & Co.		100,000	121.08
40,000	121.00½	50,000	121.04
40,000	121.00¼	Vermilye & Co.	
29,000	121 38-100	10,000	121.05
Geo. C. Magoun.		Marx & Co.	
50,000	121.05½	25,000	121.07½
Duff, Timmerman & Co.		25,000	121.06½
10,000	121.13	25,000	121.05½
10,000	121.12	25,000	121.04½
10,000	121.11	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	121.10	15,000	121.12½
10,000	121.09	25,000	121.05
		$1,000,000	

At the Gold Board, the earlier dealings—though limited in amount—were on the comparatively steady basis of 121⅛@121¼. Through the afternoon, much freer offerings were reported, and the price was depressed to 120⅝. According to the private telegrams from Washington, the probability was that the Senate Currency bill would be speedily agreed to, with very slight amendments, by the House of Representatives. Operators seemed to regard this information as adverse to a buoyant or even uniform Gold movement, and were disposed to press sales on a declining market. The Customs call was up to $417,500. The coin interest disbursements were $155,268. At the close of the day, the Sub-Treasury held a coin reserve of about 79¼ millions. In the foreign exchanges there was but little animation, and a weaker market was reported for prime sterling sixty-day bills, which were quoted at 108⅛@108⅜.

Under the unfavorable street interpretation of the Currency and Funding bills, and the consequent depression in Gold, Government Securities were a fraction cheaper, and in rather more liberal supply, with a less confident inquiry from investment purchasers. The slight yielding in values induced a better demand towards the close, and a somewhat firmer feeling was apparent.

The Stock Exchange business in the Railway and miscellaneous share property was active and generally of a buoyant temper, until well on in the afternoon, when there was a temporary reduction in the speculative current, and prices were quoted weaker. The latest dealings exhibited a steadier movement. The Street operations in Rockland were more extensive, the price ranging from 115@116, and closing at 115.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112½	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅛
American Gold Coin	121¼	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	49½	48¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	25	25¼
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅝	97¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94⅜	94⅛
Reading Railroad	96½	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	115	115
Northwestern Common	73¾	72⅞
Northwestern Preferred	89½	88¾
Pacific Mail Company	41½	40½
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝	86⅛
St. Paul Common	72¼	72¼
Lake Shore	85½	85⅛
Erie	24¾	25½
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅞	26⅜
New-Jersey Central	98⅝	97½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	117½	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	114½	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	109
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅞	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅞	6s Currency	111⅛

State Bonds met with a ready sale, and were generally strong, New Tennessee Sixes having been exceptionally weak at the close. The following bids were made for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	54½	Alabama 8s	94
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	47½	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875	101
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62½	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881	101
Virginia 6s, n. bonds	66	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886	102¼
Georgia 6s	80	Illinois Canal bds, '70	100
Georgia 7s, n. bonds	92	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
N. Car., new bonds	25½	Illinois coup., 1879	100
South Carolina 6s	83	Illinois War Loan	100
South Car. new bonds	85½	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	x97
S. Car., April and Oct.	87	N. Y. reg. B'ty L'n	108½
Missouri 6s	91½	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	108½
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, 1870	101
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1872	105
Louisiana, new bonds	66	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1873	105
La. 6s, levee bonds	66	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1874	105
La. 8s, levee bonds	81	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1875	105
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1877	106
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1878	106
Alabama 5s	62	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, 1874	102

The Railway mortgages were less called for. Central Pacific sixes were steady at 94⅞. Union Pacifics were off to 86¼@86⅜. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89	Gt. Western 2d, '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	86½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d	92
Erie 1st Extended	94½	Chi. & R. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	89½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	95½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86½	Morris & Essex 1st	100½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	78½	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	74	Clev. & Tol. Skg. F'd.	98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	84½	N. J. Central 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	N. J. Cen. n. bonds	95
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	103
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	116½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	90
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74
M.S. & N.I.S. F., 7 ℘ c.	97	Chicago & Alton 1st	99
Pac. 7s, guar. by M.	92	Chicago & Alton Inc.	88½
Central Pacific Bds.	94½	Ohio and Miss. 1st	92½
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	86½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'ld.	79½
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	78½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F'd.	96	St. L. & Iron M'n Bs.	80½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	102½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	88½
Cons'ld 7 ℘ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89½
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	84
Lack. & West. Bds.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87½
Tol. & Wabash 2d	83½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	75½
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	72	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Gt. Western 1st, '68	102½	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	76½

But little business was reported in Bank Stocks, the recorded bids for which were as follows:

Manhattan	143	Bank of the Republic	115¼
Merchants'	123	Bank of N. America	100½
Mechanics'	135	Hanover	104½
Union	126	Irving	114½
America	144	Metropolitan	138½
City	210	Citizens'	130
Phenix	106	Market	108
North River	95	Nassau	103½
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	128
Fulton	150	Continental	97
Greenwich	200	St. Nicholas	120
National	115	Commonwealth	110½
Merchants' Exchange	100	Imp. and Traders'	142
Leather Manufac'rs'	190	Park	163
State of New-York	162	Manf. and Merchants'	96
Commerce	121½	Central National	111
Mech. Banking Ass.	124	Fourth National	102
Ocean	75	Tenth National	105
Mercantile	115	Oriental	150
American Exchange	114	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3.

General balance, yesterday	$83,099,356 07
Gold receipts	425,844 11
Gold payments	184,055 75
Gold balance	79,200,027 97
Currency receipts	399,447 18
Currency payments	263,065 26
Currency balance	4,174,888 96
General balance	83,477,558 65
Customs	417,000 00

There was no diminution of the Money supply, and no change of moment was reported in rates, the prevailing figures to the Street borrowers having been 5@6 ℘ cent. on call. The exchanges of the City Banks were $96,399,206, and the resulting balances $3,846,150. The currency balance of the Government office at the close of business was $4,174,889.

The comparative earnings of the Lake Shore Road for the fourth week in January are as follows:

1869	$318,932
1870	313,140
Decrease	$5,792

The following are the earnings of the Rock Island Railroad Company for the fourth week of January:

1869	$84,191
1870	121,000
Increase	$36,909

Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., and J. B. ALEXANDER, offer to investors $1,000,000 of the first mortgage 7 ℘ cent. bonds (at 87½ and interest) of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over $16,000,000, and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 ℘ cent. for the past eight years.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says of the Coal trade:

"The trade is dull and prices are ruling low. The quotations have been reduced at all the shipping ports. So little Schuylkill Coal is arriving at New-York that but few quotations can be given wholesale.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1869. Week.	1869. Total.	1870. Week.	1870. Total.
Penn. and R. R. R.	50,248	270,173	42,978	257,434
L. Val. R. R.	47,231	272,452	47,095	265,261
L. Nav. R. R.	21,239	56,794	21,513	56,475
Scranton South	28,936	78,910	26,823	68,140
Scranton North	9,551	28,630	11,914	37,068
Penn. R. R.	16,962	48,017	15,829	50,041
D. and H. R. R.			14,053	33,799
Shamokin	7,941	19,189	4,885	16,377
Treverton	936	2,157	965	1,273
Short Mt.	1,083	2,886		
Lykens V. Co.	1,067	2,561	479	2,097
Williamston	1,217	3,289	4,163	7,710
Broad Top		10,338		8,161
Total	177,131	804,170	201,200	1,030,735
			177,131	804,170
			24,069	226,565

The shipments are on the increase for the week from all the regions except Schuylkill County, compared with last year.

The tolls from the Lehigh Valley region to Elizabethport and Port Johnson have been reduced fifty-seven cents a ton, equal to the reduction made by the Reading Road to Port Richmond some time ago. The rates are, by Reading Road to Port Richmond, $2 08 from Port Carbon, and from Mauch Chunk to Elizabethport, $2 48 per ton, both exclusive of shipping expenses."

The Marquette *Mining Journal*, in a review of the iron business in the Lake Superior regions for 1869, and during their entire operations, together with the value of the ore, says:

The following table exhibits, in gross and net tons, the amount of ore shipped from the mines in 1869, and the value when loaded in the cars:

Mine.	Gross tons.	Net tons.	Value.
Jackson	128,215	143,635	$641,225
New-York	67,698	75,872	388,490
Cleveland	111,897	125,325	559,485
Lake Superior	131,343	147,109	656,715
Washington	58,462	64,979	292,310
Lake Angeline	35,432	39,684	177,160
Barnum	36,484	37,509	167,420
Edwards	19,151	21,450	95,755
Champion	19,458	21,793	97,290
New-England	12,632	14,148	63,160
Foster	12,981	14,539	64,905
Marquette	2,051	2,798	10,250
Cascade	404	452	2,020
Total	633,238	709,387	$4,166,190

The following table exhibits the total product of each mine during the whole of the time they have been worked:

Mine.	Gross tons.	Mine.	Gross tons.
Jackson	892,376	Iron Mountain	16,694
Cleveland	597,112	Barnum	47,864
Marquette	37,372	Foster	18,981
Lake Superior	766,220	New-England	33,114
New-York	210,640	Washington	149,591
Lake Angeline	173,414	Champion	25,713
Edwards	41,282	Cascade	452
Total			3,944,677

The following table exhibits the total product of all the furnaces for the year 1869 in gross tons, together with the value:

Name of furnace.	Gross tons.	Value.
Pioneer	5,494	$267,230
Collins	3,416	153,720
Michigan	5,712	285,685
Greenwood	4,430	201,600
Bancroft	3,407	153,315
Champion	5,560	249,200
Deer Lake	2,574	115,830
Jackson	4,470	201,500
Schoolcraft	3,013	135,540
Marquette and Pacific (bar iron)	377	39,575
Total	39,504	$1,802,245

The *Journal*, alluding to the fact that the development of the Superior Iron District really began in 1856-7, the difficulties encountered from the outset in getting the ores into market, and the obstacles which had to be surmounted ere the merits of the ores were made known, adds that during the thirteen years which have elapsed since the first shipment from the Cleveland mine:

"The mines have been developed into an inexhaustible source of wealth, the neighborhood of the mines improved and built upon, railroad tracks constructed, extensive docks with trestle works, 'shoots,' 'pockets,' and other improved convenience for loading vessels erected, and Marquette itself expanded from a few lonely houses into a large and flourishing village, with an extensive business, to which tourists come in crowds, as a delightful Summer resort. The total shipments of ore from the two ports of Marquette and Escanaba have increased from less than 1,500 tons in 1855 to considerably over half a million tons in 1869, and the product will probably reach 800,000 the present year. Last year it was impossible to supply the demand, and this year the increased number and facilities of the mines will be taxed in vain to meet all the requirements of the hundreds of furnaces that run almost exclusively on Lake Superior ore."

The average cost of mining and delivering ore in the cars is estimated at $2, and the cost of transporting to Cleveland at $4 25, making a total of $6 25. It brings $8 and upwards, leaving a profit of $1 75 ℘ ton. The *Journal* avers of its own knowledge that some of the mines produce their ore at a cost not exceeding $1 25, and predicts that the facilities for cheap mining that are now being added at most of the locations will, ere long, reduce the average to the lowest figures now given by any of the companies.

The iron trade of Marquette County gives employment to 200 vessels, including steamers, mainly employed in transporting the ore to Detroit, Erie and Cleveland.

Important to Wholesale Liquor Dealers—No Change in Manner of Keeping Accounts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

Circular 71 is suspended. Accounts will be kept as before until further advised.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

To A. N. LEWIS, Esq., No. 49 William-street, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE.
CAPITAL, 80,000 SHARES, OF
$25 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED, 12,000 SHARES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent. on the original par.

For particulars apply to
DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
No. 61 Wall-st.

☞ $100,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1899. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,973. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Tar, bbls	580
Cotton, bales	3,065	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	672
Cotton Seed, bags	351	Pork, bbls	703
Eggs, bbls	464	Beef, pkgs	87
Flour, bbls	8,954	Cutmeats, pkgs	197
Wheat, bushels	22,440	Lard, pkgs	1,161
Corn, bushels	1,800	Butter, pkgs	1,900
Oats, bushels	3,608	Cheese, pkgs	140
Rye, bushels	700	Tallow, pkgs	57
Beans, bushels	983	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,639
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Oil, Lard, pkgs	14
Cornmeal, bags	1,895	Starch, pkgs	800
Hops, bags	222	Tobacco, hhds	9
Hides, No.	115	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	14
Hides, bdls	680	Whisky, bbls	981
Leather, Sides	9,766	Wool, bales	508
Spirits Turp., bbls	488	Peanuts, bags	550
Resin, bbls	3,305	Sponge, bales	63

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Palmyra*, for Liverpool—200 bbls. Apples, 616 bales Cotton, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 68,047 lbs. Cheese, 55,059 lbs. Tallow.

By the brig *Umea*, for Rio Janeiro—33 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 100 cases Sewing Machines, 18,150 lbs. Lard, 8 cases Clocks, 8 cases Plows, 196 half chests Tea, 1 bale Hops, 173 cases Chairs, 2 cases Dental Instruments, 338 cases Oil, 80 cases Tacks, 50 cases Oysters, 2,300 cases Petroleum, 10 cases Condensed Milk, 550 bbls. Flour, 25 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 62 pkgs. Drugs, 16 boxes Axes.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted generally firm, though the dealings in all kinds have been rather light. Sales have been reported of 965 bags Rio, by the *North America*, on private terms; and, by auction, 2,528 bags Santos, by the *Brazileira*, at 16½c.@20¼c., averaging 16.64c., gold, duty paid, ℘ lb. We quote: Java at 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@15c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ℘ lb. The stock of Rio in first hands, this morning, was 50,935 bags; and of other kinds, 13,346 bags and 14,112 mats, exclusive of 25,000 mats Java insecond and speculative hands. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: "2,949 bags San Domingo sold for export to Europe, at 9½c.@9¾c., gold, in bond; 1,400 bags San Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands; 4,745 mats Java, 135 bags Java, 250 bags Ceylon, sold for consumption within range. The demand for home use has been very limited, and the market closes quiet."

COTTON—Has been in comparatively limited request at about previous rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,042 bales for immediate delivery, including 753 bales to spinners, 146 bales to shippers, and 150 bales to speculators. Also, 3,400 bales for forward delivery, including 1,200 bales, basis Low Middling, for February, 24⅝c.@24¾c.; 650 bales do., for March, 24¾c.@25c.; 1,300 bales do., for April, 25¼c.@25⅜c.; 150 bales do., for June, 25¾c.@25⅞c.; 50 bales do., for July, 26⅛c.; 50 bales do., for August, 26⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅝	24	24⅛	24⅛
Good Ordinary	23⅞	24	24⅛	24⅝
Low Middling	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝
Good Middling	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,861
Receipts last week	29,187
Receipts the preceding week	18,244
Receipts since Sept. 1	422,067
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	282,900
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,800
Exports since Sept. 1	185,935
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 45; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 45@$6 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 10@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 10@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 15@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet and heavy at $4@$4 90 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Cornmeal is quite dull and nominal at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues slow of sale at $2 50@$3 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active. The demand from export buyers has been on a more extensive scale, stimulated in part by the decline in steamer freights. Desirable lots of No. 2 Spring have not been offered freely, and have been quoted a trifle stronger in price. Amber Winter has been in fair supply and rather cheaper. Most of the dealings have been in Amber Western (Winter) and in good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Club and in fair ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring, all delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 52½; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30, chiefly Amber, at $1 29@$1 30, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 17½@$1 21, chiefly Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 21, delivered; No. 3 Spring, part at $1 15; White Genesee, part at $1 52½; Amber State at $1 28@$1 30, and White California, part at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn has been slow of sale at about former rates, at which the offerings have been rather limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 07 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western; 87c.@91c. for New do.; 93c.@98c. for Yellow; 83c.@$1 for White Jersey Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is in limited request at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ℘ bushel. Sales, 8,350 bushels, chiefly Western, on private terms. Barley is in quite moderate demand at essentially unaltered rates; 10,000 bushels sold, including two-rowed State at from 87c.@90c.; four-rowed do., 97½c.@$1, and Canada West at $1 15, ℘ bushel. Barley continues in limited demand at from $1@$1 30 ℘ bushel; sales, 5,600 bushels. Oats have been in less demand at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,500 bushels, in lots, at 53½c.@55c. for Mixed Western, in store; 58c.@60c. for Ohio, in small lots; 58c.@60c. for State; 50c.@56c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ℘ bushel. The export clearances have been 7,500 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 550 bbls. Flour for Rio Janeiro.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in light demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is very quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at about former rates, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c., ℘ lb. Receipts to-day, 222 bales; exports, 1 bale.

LEATHER—There has been a fairly active inquiry for Sole at well-supported prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ℘ lb. The receipts since our last have been 9,766 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been difficult of sale, though available at lower prices. The stock on hand to-day included 15,660 hhds. Cuba, 3,788 hhds. English Islands, 575 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,500 bbls. New-Orleans. Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c. ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	......
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	......	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	38c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	......
English Islands	......	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	60c.@77c.

OILS—The demand has been limited, but no important change has been noted in prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 89c.@92c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 67c.@69c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Sales 100 tons Cotton Seed Cake on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more liberal supply, and quoted a fraction easier for buyers, with a moderately active inquiry noted, on the basis of 16½c.@16¾c., in bulk, for early delivery here, with sales reported equal to 5,000 bbls.; 22c.@22½c., in shipping order here, and 21c., in shipping order at Philadelphia ℘ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 670 bbls. arrived. Refined has been a trifle steadier, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported here of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 30¾c.@31c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,400 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 30c. ℘ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, March to July deliveries, were sold at 31c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 672 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,812 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,300 cases. Standard White, in cases, continues in light demand at 37c.@38½c., with sales reported of 1,100 cases; Prime White, 38½c.@39½c., ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 11c.@11¼c., in bbls., and 17c.@17½c., in cases, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better supply and moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 25 for New Mess, closing at $25 75 for round lots; $24 for Western Prime Mess; $26 for Thin Mess, ℘ bbl. Also 500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, including February, at $25 75, and March at $26 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are quiet and heavy at 11½c.@12¼c. for inferior to very choice Western, and 13c.@13¼c. for City, ℘ lb. Cutmeats are fairly active and steady; sales have been confined to 300 pkgs., at 11½c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, chiefly at 14½c., ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about former rates; sales equal to 80 boxes, including Cumberland at 14c.; Short Rib at 15c.@15¼c.; Long Rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15¾c.@15⅞c., ℘ lb. Lard has been quiet, prices ruling in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 450 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15¼c.@17¼c., for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅝c. for City, and 15⅞c.@16⅛c. for fair to prime Steam, ℘ lb.; also 1,250 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller February at 16c.; March at 16c.; April, in part, at 16¼c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in demand at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30, ℘ tierce; sales 70 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $28@$32 ℘ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter has been in request at steady rates. We quote: State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c. ℘ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,900 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet and weak at from 6c.@18c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 140 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ℘ lb.	38@40
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	35@37
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	27@30
Extra State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	32@43
Good to fine State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	24@37
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	26@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ℘ lb.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ lb.	28@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ℘ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ℘ lb.	22@28
Fair quality Western firkins, ℘ lb.	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ℘ lb.	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ℘ lb.	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ℘ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ℘ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ℘ lb.	18@22

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ℘ lb.	17½@18
Fine quality State Factories, ℘ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ℘ lb.	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary quality State Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ℘ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	23 @26
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ℘ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed Factories, ℘ lb.	6 @12

RICE—A fair inquiry has been noted for Carolina, of which 200 tierces have been sold at from $8 25@$8 87½ ℘ 100 lbs. Rangoon has been dull and nominal. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 7,350 bags.

SUGARS—A fair business has been transacted in raw since our last, but at low prices. Sales, 633 hhds. at 9½c.@10¼c. for new and old Cuba; 10⅛c. for Porto Rico, and 9c.@9¾c. for Demerara; also, 2,461 boxes Havana at from 10⅛c.@11⅛c. ℘ lb. We quote Fair to prime Refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¼c.@10⅝c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11⅛c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in pretty good request, but at reduced prices, ranging from 12c.@14⅛c., as the extremes, ℘ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the business in Raw Sugars since Feb. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Feb. 1, 1870	54,258	87,790	245,878	647
Receipts since the 1st of February	388	771	....	....
Total	54,646	88,561	245,878	647
Sales since the 1st of February	2,306	2,266	....	....
Stock this day, Feb. 3, '70	52,388	86,294	245,878	647
Stock Feb. 4, 1869	19,426	12,606	94,367	208
Stock Feb. 4, 1868	5,165	3,419	5,858	....
Stock Feb. 5, 1867	24,868	36,524	104,304	405

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; also 57,000 lbs. Stearine at 15⅛c. and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 981 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been depressed, and rates have been quoted lower, on quite moderate offerings of produce. For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ℘ lb.; [illegible] bushels Wheat at 3¼d. ℘ bushel; 250 boxes Bacon at 25s. ℘ ton. For London, 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. [illegible] and 15,000 bushels Wheat, on steamer's account. For [illegible], by steamer, 23,000 bushels Wheat at 3½d. ℘ bushel. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian vessel [illegible] with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; and an American, with 2,400 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at about 6s. ℘ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MASANIELLO, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna, Barili, and Mlle. Sand.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., near Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The member of Parliament for Dundalk, Ireland, proposes to move for an investigation into the condition of the Fenian prisoners....Mr. LEFROY, Member of Parliament for Dublin University, has resigned his seat....Petitions for the disuse of the Athanasian creed have been favorably received by the Archbishop of York....Specie in the Banks of England and France has largely increased during the past week.....A London dispatch says the public mind, since the rumored illness of the Pope, dwells upon names of candidates for the possible succession, the favorite in England being Archbishop MANNING....VICTOR HUGO's "Lucrezia Borgia" was produced on Wednesday night at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, before a disorderly audience, who hissed and insulted PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the journalist....The Marquis HORMOZA, the Carlist leader, and a prisoner under sentence of banishment from Spain, recently escaped from a sergeant, who had him in custody. The sergeant has also disappeared....An Alexandria dispatch says that vessels drawing over seventeen and one-half feet, cannot safely pass through the Suez Canal.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced providing for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. Resolutions, among others, were offered for the abolition of certain ports of delivery, and as to the expediency of establishing a National Police force, in view of the state of affairs in portions of the South. Mr. SHERMAN reported the bill for funding the national debt, extending banking privileges and establishing specie payments. The discussion of the joint resolution in regard to supplying the naval deficiencies, was then taken up and continued at length. An amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was adopted, providing that no higher wages be paid Government employes than are paid by private citizens in the respective localities—the vote standing 29 to 22. Further action upon the subject was deferred, in order to permit Mr. CARPENTER to speak upon the neutrality question. His speech was mainly in answer to Mr. SUMNER on the Cuban question, and immediately after the Senate adjourned.

In the House a large part of the session was taken up with a discussion of the bill to supply the naval deficiencies, amounting to $3,000,000, the result of which was the adoption of an amendment reducing the appropriations to $1,500,000, and the passage of the bill as amended. The bill for the admission of Mississippi, which is exactly similar to the one under which Virginia was admitted, was reported, and after some debate passed. A substitute previously offered for the admission of the State unconditionally was rejected by a vote of 85 to 98. A bill amending the act in relation to additional bounties, which extends the benefits of pensions, &c., to the families of deceased soldiers who enlisted for a period of less than a year—was passed. The subject of American citizens imprisoned abroad was again discussed at some length, but no action taken. Among the resolutions offered and adopted was one of inquiry as to the propriety of granting to all citizens the privileges of banking on all Government bonds. An extensive and important bill providing for the execution of every and all the laws in Utah Territory was reported and recommitted. A majority report was presented in favor of granting the seat of the Eleventh New-York district to Mr. VAN WYCK. The case will be brought up on Tuesday next. The Tax bill was made the special order for March 1, to be taken up after the Tariff bill. At 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced authorizing the granting of land in the City of New-York to found an asylum under the direction of Sisters of Charity. The bill relating to public health in New-Utrecht was passed. The resolution was adopted requesting our representatives in Congress to urge the erection of United States buildings in Albany, and another fixing upon the 10th inst. as the day for election of a Regent of the University in place of the late SAMUEL LUCKEY, and a Police Commissioner to succeed Judge BOSWORTH, whose term expires on the 1st of March next.

In the Assembly the Canal Board, in response to a resolution, sent in a report showing that it will require $2,816,290 to complete the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, and that they should be completed in three years. The bill to provide for the election of inspectors and canvassers of election in Kings County was amended so as to affect Brooklyn only, and was ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. The bills to amend the Flatbush and New-Utrecht avenue act, and to authorize the Citizens' Gas Light Company to lay pipes in New-Utrecht were passed. The bill amending the Long Island and New-York Bridge Company's charter underwent discussion and amendment in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL.

The feeling in Cuba among the Spaniards on the killing of CASTANON is reported to be very strong, and the volunteers show signs of retaliation. The Captain-General urges them not to give so poor an idea of the Government that employs them. Two men were killed on Wednesday night in Havana.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday morning on the Boston and Albany Railroad, by the uncoupling of a long freight train about the centre, while ascending a steep grade, West of Chatham Village, the detached half running down the slope with great rapidity and into another freight train coming after. The cars and the locomotive were piled in ruinous confusion, and instantly killing the conductor, one fireman and a brakeman, and injuring another fireman and a brakeman.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON is making preparations for the visit of Prince ARTHUR to Boston.

The "Labor Reform" members of the Massachusetts Legislature have determined to confine their labors to labor-reform measures, and to have nothing to do with woman-suffrage and "other doubtful measures."

At a caucus of the Radical members of the Missouri Legislature, it was agreed to submit to the people an amendment to the State Constitution enfranchising all deprived of the privilege, irrespective of race or color.

The State Medical Society in session at Albany, adjourned *sine die* to-day after electing the following officers: President, Dr. S. O. VANDERPOEL, of Albany; Vice-President, Dr. GIBSON A. DAYTON, of Mexico, Oswego County; Secretary, Dr. WILLIAM H. BAILEY, of Albany; Treasurer, Dr. JOHN V. LANSING, of Albany.

A letter from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, of Jan. 23, says that hostilities are again threatened by Indians in that region, and much apprehension of trouble exists among the white settlers.

A fire in the studio of an artist in the Crosby Opera House building, Chicago, startled the audience on Wednesday night, who rushed in a panic for the doors. No one was injured. The loss of the artist, Mrs. H. S. ST. JOHN, is said to be $7,000 or $8,000, half insured.

The conductor of a freight train, near Burlington, Vt., was killed and three employes seriously injured yesterday, by the train running off the track.

The illness of Governor WASHBURN, of Vermont, at Woodstock, will probably prove fatal. Last night he appeared to be sinking.

The contracts for supplying printing paper to the Government printing office have been awarded to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston firms.

LOCAL.

The case of JERVEY et al. *vs.* HART et al., which came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge CARDOZO, on a motion for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver, involves some very delicate questions of law arising out of the late rebellion. The Consolidated Steamship Company was organized in 1863, by the Legislature of South Carolina, for the avowed purpose of running the blockade in and out of Charleston, and the question now is, can a partnership agreement be enforced under such circumstances?

The Comptroller yesterday sent to the Common Council his estimate of expenses for City purposes for 1870, amounting to $9,854,349 06. This is $1,068,759 47 less than the levy of 1869.

Over 400 boxes of valuable cigars were seized on board the steamer *Eagle* yesterday, having been smuggled to this port from Havana in bundles of lumber, in which they were neatly concealed. The property is valued at several thousand dollars.

MORRIS J. HILL, formerly connected with the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Somers, Westchester County, was arraigned before one of the United States Commissioners yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled about $30,000 from the bank.

First Catch Your Hare.

The resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. LOGAN, desiring to know why the United States have not recognized the Cubans as belligerents, and asserting that they have "carried on active hostilities against Spain for fifteen months, have established and still maintain a *de facto* Government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of the island," should also have contained information as to the seat of the *de facto* Government, and the amount of territory it controls, because we suspect that it is the very absence of definite information on these points which has kept the Executive from doing long ago what General LOGAN evidently thinks it ought to have done. It is very difficult to accord belligerent rights to a people unless you know where their territory is; and if anybody is able to say where the territory of the Cuban Republic is, or even in or about the size of the area over which the writs of its Courts run, he has thus far held his peace in a very unjustifiable way. We all know there are "insurgents" in the east end of the island, but then how many? Do they hold any portion of Cuban soil in such a way that the people living on it look to them for police justice, pay them taxes and allegiance, and that the enemy cannot penetrate it except in large force? Nobody ventures to assert anything of the kind. If the President were to "accord belligerent rights" to-morrow, and to send an envoy to Cuba to announce the fact to the "*de facto* Government," he would not know where to look for it. He would find nobody to tell him where its seat was, or who administered it. He would be unable to find any line or frontier separating its territory from that of the enemy, or any organized force to whom he could appeal for escort or protection. If, in consequence of the concession, cruisers appeared at sea as they would, and undertook to search American vessels, as they might, or commit any other outrage on American commerce, Mr. FISH would know no more where to look for redress, or indeed have any more chance of getting it, than if their operations were directed by the Flying Dutchman.

Whatever the concession might be in form, the body to whom it would really be made, and who would reap all the benefit of it would be the Cuban Junta in this City and Washington. They are really the only approach to an organized Government which the Cuban revolution possesses. It is they who would issue the letters of marque or commissions to the Cuban cruisers, and in fact carry on the war at sea, which is what is wanted when these belligerent rights are demanded; it is to their coffers that the proceeds of the captures would go, if indeed the Captains thought it necessary to make any returns. But it is casting no imputation on the members of the Junta to say that it would be highly inconvenient to have a foreign Power, friendly though it be, established on our own soil, protected from reprisals or other customary modes of redress for international injuries by the State Federal Constitution, including the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. FISH could never send a military or naval force to exact satisfaction from "a *de facto* Government" established at the Gramercy Park or Clarendon Hotel. The proprietor would call a policeman and give the army and navy into custody. If they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Police, and making their way to the governmental parlor or bedroom, taking the organization prisoner, or seizing and smashing its property, the prisoner would be released under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the assailants would be visited with an action of trespass or trover and conversion. In fact there is no end to the difficulties and embarrassments in which Mr. FISH would find himself plunged, if in his present state of knowledge he were to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Before recognizing a *de facto* Government, you have to find your Government, and it has to have its seat somewhere outside your own territory. The United States has had a somewhat comical experience both with Cuba and Ireland, in having "belligerent rights" demanded for insurgents of these two countries, while actually carrying on military operations from United States soil. We have ourselves seen the Government of the "Irish Republic" established in this City, sending out armies and navies to engage in active military operations, and have known the President of the "Republic" to promote an officer by general orders, issued from his headquarters in the Bowery, for gallantry in a battle fought under the general superintendence of an Irish Minister of War, having his official residence in Chatham-street. They were firmly convinced they were entitled to belligerent rights, but for obvious reasons never got them.

Our Public Libraries.

Our most valuable libraries are not popular, and our most popular ones are not extensive enough to be strictly called valuable. To one who merely runs over the names of our City collections, there might, indeed, appear some grounds for the conclusion that we are already well supplied with books; but by any one who visits and examines them, a somewhat different opinion will be arrived at. Though some of our existing institutions can show fair proofs of their usefulness, the fact remains that none of them can claim the distinction of being both public and popular in the sense of the splendid collection in Boston, or of any of the renowned literary treasure-houses of Europe.

We confine our remarks to those libraries which in one sense or other may be claimed as public property, and whose management, being the execution of a public trust, is open to criticism. In this connection, therefore, we only notice the Mercantile Library for the purpose of testifying that it fulfills its distinctive functions of purveying to the literary wants of a very large class of our population in a way to which no possible exception can be taken. That of the Historical Society may also be dismissed with the remark that every year its value as a collection for special purposes becomes more apparent, and that its judicious management will command the admiration and gratitude of posterity in a way which none but historical students of the past can to-day appreciate.

With regard to the Astor Library, while we cordially indorse the praise lately bestowed by the Librarian of Congress, Mr. SPOFFORD, upon its many admirable features, and upon its character, "so encyclopædical and yet so select;" we must also agree with him in doubting whether the declared purpose of its founder has been adequately carried out. The declared purpose of Mr. ASTOR was to found "a public library, accessible at all reasonable times and hours, for general use, free of expense to all persons resorting thereto." Comparing this with the present management of the institution, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it has not been fulfilled. The Trustees may reply that there is no instance among the great reference libraries of Europe of one which is at once a resort of the learned and a reading room of the masses. But setting aside the difference of educational *status* between the American people and most nations of the Old World, there are many details of the Astor Library which suffer in the comparison. As a mere resort of students, the difference between it and the British Museum, or the Imperial library of Paris, is more than one of degree. The average period during which it is open is shorter, it possesses no properly-digested catalogue, it retains a restriction against using ink in taking notes and is destitute of those convenient box desks which the studious readers of Europe find supplied to them. It, moreover, keeps pace with current literature in a very halting fashion, and holds the more recent reviews beyond the reach of ordinary readers for an unreasonable length of time.

The single point of superiority, and this is no slight one, which it possesses over some of the larger libraries in Europe, is the unrestricted freedom of admission it offers without personal recommendation or introduction. But its merits must be judged from an American, not from an European standpoint. And so regarded, its shortcomings are still more numerous. There can be no doubt that the reading class among our people is a more extensive one than in any other country in the world. Take any subject of intellectual study, and the students of it will be found in all ranks and classes, in a degree which is elsewhere without parallel. Against many of such the doors of the most splendid of our City collections is closed, and our just pride in the munificence of the [illegible] is deprived of half its fruits.

To see the effects of popular management, even when conjoined with a very meagre array of books, we have only to turn to the Cooper Union. Here the library is subsidiary to the public reading room, but scanty and ill-assorted as its contents are, and undistinguished by either numbers or catalogue, they form the nightly resource of hundreds of intelligent artisans and others employed during the day. The perfect freedom of admission and selection has a charm which outweighs many imperfections, and which only needs to be associated with a larger and better selected collection of books to render this department of a valuable institution an immense public benefit.

The Apprentices' Library in Broadway is well known and appreciated among a large and important class, but is not sufficiently familiar to the general public. For this the management are so far responsible, since they still adhere, in their capacity of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, to the rule which makes the use of the books free to a section of the public only. We need only further refer to the very fair installment of a good library which the Young Men's Christian Association have lodged so splendidly in their new building. While its selection has been evidently guided by all that admirable catholicity which forms so gratifying a feature in the work of the association, it is necessarily distinguished by a preponderance of the logical treatises which give it a special rather than a public character.

Funding the Debt.

The anticipatory statements of our Washington correspondents are confirmed by the details of the Funding bill, reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate yesterday. Three series of bonds are to be offered, bearing, respectively, four, four and a half and five per cent. interest, and redeemable, respectively, at the option of the Government, after the expiration of twenty, fifteen and ten years. Principal and interest both payable in coin in this country or at London, Paris, Frankfort and Berlin. The five and four and a half per cent. issues are to be limited in amount to four hundred millions each, while no restriction is placed upon the amount of the four per cents. A sinking fund is to be created, the annual contribution to which will be measured by the difference between the aggregate sum required for the payment of interest and the hundred and fifty millions which are assigned for the joint expenditures. It is intended that the new bonds shall gradually be accepted by the national banks as the basis of their circulation, three years being allotted for the conversion, which may be into the three series in equal proportions. Free banking is authorized on the four per cent. basis, subject to the condition that greenbacks shall be canceled in amounts equal to the increased amounts of bank currency to be thus put into circulation.

In its general characteristics this scheme is probably as good as can be devised. There would be no chance of funding a four per cent. bond at short dates, and the promoters of the measure are averse to funding at long dates a five per cent. security. The graduation of interest will enable the Treasury to make the experiment in the only way that can properly test the disposition of foreign investors to take American securities bearing a lower rate of interest than those now in the market. Experience alone can demonstrate the accuracy of the information and reasoning on which the scheme is founded. The application of the coercive principle to the national banks is neither unreasonable nor unjust; in no other quarter may the compulsory conversion of higher rates into lower rates be urged with safety or fairness. The introduction of the free banking feature of the bill is not so obviously expedient; nor is the contemplated withdrawal of greenbacks likely to be acquiesced in without an effort by those who assign to the Government notes an important agency in the process of resumption by the banks.

The New Charter and the Old.

Yesterday we published in full Mr. FREAR's bill for reorganizing the Government of this City; and, in our Albany dispatches, we presented such other facts relating to the subject as were not apparent in the bill itself. It only remains to carefully compare the new, or Tammany, charter with the one under which we now live, and to specifically note their differences, which, we may premise, are many and grave.

In the first place, the State Metropolitan Commissions, namely, the Board of Police, the Fire Commission, the Board of Health, and the Board of Excise, together with the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Street Commission, are to be abolished, and their functions are to be vested in local municipal departments, responsible solely to the Mayor and Aldermen.

In the next place, the authority of the Mayor and Aldermen is to be greatly increased. Under the existing charter, the Mayor, the Aldermen and the Assistant Aldermen are elected once in two years, the Counsel to the Corporation once in three years, and the Comptroller once in four years. Under the new charter, the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel are each to be elected for four years, the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for two years. The existing charter gives us one Alderman and one Assistant Alderman from each Assembly District; but the new charter gives us fifteen Aldermen, to be elected upon a general ticket by the City at large, while the Board of Assistant Aldermen consists of one Assistant Alderman, to be elected in each Ward. There is, however, to be no charter election this year, the time assigned in the bill for the first election being 1871, and so on, every odd year thereafter. The legislative powers assigned to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together constitute, as now, the Common Council, are substantially their present powers, though these are particularized in a manner more likely to do harm than good, on the well-known legal principle that the mention of some powers is the exclusion of the rest. But the object seems to be specially to confer upon the Common Council certain legislative functions hitherto exercised by the State Legislature, in connection with the Commissions. However, it is not a little remarkable, perhaps, to find a provision that "the Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts or loan the credit of the City, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature."

So much for the legislative power. Next, the executive power is to be vested hereafter "in the Mayor and the Departments herein created," with the Mayor as the chief executive officer of the Corporation. These Departments are the Finance, Law, Fire Police, Sanitary and Excise Departments, the Departments of Public Works, of Public Charities and Correction, of Public Parks, of Buildings, of Education—eleven in all. Their duties are evident from these titles, except, perhaps, those of the "Department of Public Works," which is, however, simply a union of the Street and Croton Departments, with nine sub-bureaus. In these eleven Departments are concentrated, among others, the powers and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Metropolitan Commissions.

Touching these Departments, the most notable provision is that all the heads of Departments, except Finance and Law, "shall be appointed, suspended or removed at pleasure by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen." It is to this provision mainly that we referred in speaking of the vast increase in power of the latter functionaries under the new charter. On the other hand, these eleven Department officers may in turn appoint and remove all their chiefs of bureaus, (except the Chamberlain and Chief of Police,) clerks and employes. It is also provided that the heads of Departments (except the Fire and Police) may regulate absolutely both the numbers and salaries of all subordinates, provided they do not exceed their appropriations. This arrangement obviously tends to make the holding of a Department a lucrative affair.

Turning now to departmental details, the first change of importance is found in the Board of Police, which is to be composed henceforward of five Commissioners, two of whom shall be the Recorder and the City Judge. Under this Board are two bureaus, known as "first" and "second," and presided over respectively by a "Chief of Police" and an "Inspector of Police." The Chief of Police is to be appointed by the Mayor, and to hold office "at the pleasure of the Mayor." This, of course, gives the Mayor an enormous increase of executive control. The act provides, however, for retaining the existing Police force, except the Superintendent and inspectors, and, in general, we may here say that the new charter, while displacing the direct appointees of the State, and some of their higher subordinates in all departments, leaves the working force alone for the present, and at their present rates of pay. The new Police provisions are not noticeably different from those of the Metropolitan organization, except that they are vastly more minute, sharing, in this respect, the prolixity and verbiage of the whole charter. As with the Police Board, so with the Fire Board—the main change is from State to local government. The Board is to consist of three persons, and under them will be two bureaus, headed by the Chief Engineer and by the Inspector of Fire Apparatus. So in the Sanitary Department we find a Board of five persons, two of whom are to be the Health Officer of the Port and Corporation Counsel, and under them four bureaus. The existing subordinates are mainly to be retained. The Department of Public Parks is also substantially the same in duties and privileges, except that it is to be under a board of control, of ten members, of whom two are to be the Comptroller and the President of the Public Works. The present Park Commissioners are declared to be members of this Board for the residue of their present terms.

The excise provisions are of course radical in their changes. The board is to consist of three persons. Liquor shops may be open day and night, except between 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock in the morning. On Sundays, however, they must be closed as now, except that "hotels and steamboats" may "entertain the traveling public" on Sundays as usual, and lager-beer gardens may be open on Sundays as on other days, and beer sold, provided only "such garden is situated at least a quarter of a mile from any place of public worship."

With this bit of charter wisdom we may appropriately close our summary, as the remaining provisions of the new document are chiefly designed to carry into effect those already noted, and do not differ greatly from the present practice, or, at least, the present law. The new Election bill is mainly intended to do away with registration.

This glance at the new charter, as compared with the old, reveals the leading ideas which have prevailed in the preparation of the scheme. First, all the powers of local government, hitherto exercised by the State, are repossessed by the City. Next, the powers thus restored are to be henceforth so concentrated, that a few persons can much more fully, promptly and surely than now control the entire City. This is effected by two devices: The legislative power is limited to fewer individuals than at present—the Common Council being smaller, while one of its boards is elected as a "general ticket," instead of singly by districts or wards; and there is a great concentration of power in the "heads of Departments," and these in their turn depend for their authority on the good pleasure of the Mayor and Aldermen; while among these executive departments appear *ex officio* certain functionaries, such as the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, with such frequency as to bind the whole fabric closely together and make the political circle or "ring" complete. Undoubtedly, many alterations and amendments will be proposed in the Legislature before this charter is adopted; but when all is said and done, the change will be substantially one from the machinery of the Commission to the machinery of the Ring—from the intervention of Albany to the tender mercies of Tammany.

The House has acted promptly in the case of Mississippi, and has taken the only course admissible in the premises. The bill yesterday reported from the Reconstruction Committee and adopted, after a couple of divisions, is identical in its provisions with that under which Virginia has been restored to the Union. Now, will the Senate forego its fondness for talk and concur with the House in doing justice to Mississippi?

It may be doubted whether any man in this City has worked harder this week than Prince ARTHUR. He has been dragged about from morning till night, and unless he keeps all his appointments to the very minute, people think themselves very much ill used. A dinner party, a ball, a reception and a theatre make up his usual evening's occupation. In the daytime he is expected to go visiting, and of course everybody keeps him as long as possible. It might not be proper to say to a Prince when he wished to go, "Do stay a little longer!"—but short of that all fair means are tried to keep him. After a heavy dinner and three or four parties few men are inclined to keep an engagement early in the morning. When the Prince goes to a ball he is expected to dance from the time he enters to the time he leaves. If he failed in this duty his popularity would soon be on the wane. That he has acquitted himself very well under all the circumstances seems to be the general verdict of society. He has, socially, almost "rehabilitated" some circles, and paid a very deserved compliment to others. We believe that at least a hundred photographers have sued for the "privilege" of taking his portrait, each photographer producing indisputable evidence that he is at the head of his profession. The Prince's credit, in every branch of art or commerce, would be good here for some time to come—a fact which would interest his esteemed brother, the Prince of WALES.

Attorney-General HOAR is at least relieved from suspense,—the Senate having yesterday rejected his nomination to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench by what is described as "an emphatic vote." We hope that Mr. HOAR will not make the unfriendliness of the Senate a reason for withdrawing from the office of the Attorney-General.

The report of the Sanitary Officer of the Board of Health, in reference to the sudden appearance of relapsing fever, confirms the statements we have recently made on the subject. There is nothing to be dreaded from the disease by those who pay proper attention to cleanliness and ventilation. But unfortunately many of our streets are in the condition which is specially favorable to the propogation of the disorder. Every now and then the Board of Health is obliged to order certain thoroughfares to be swept and cleansed at its own expense—the contractor looking on at the arrangement with perfect satisfaction. The Board has recently paid $500 for one operation of this kind. Meanwhile, the regular contractor comes before the public to ask for more money. When he tells us what he does with the amount already paid to him, we may probably be in the mood to listen to his application.

A New-Haven journal reminds us that it is the respectable portion of the community which is really responsible for the misgovernment of New-York—the corruption of the judiciary, and all the rest of the evils under which we groan. It says, in effect, that decent citizens ought to combine, without regard to party, and reform their government lawfully at the polls. They ought to vote, instead of staying at home on election days. We hope our New-Haven contemporary does not suppose that we have never heard all this before. We have dinned it into the ears of "decent citizens" time after time—we devoted a whole page to such arguments and appeals at the very last election, and here we are to-day under the yoke of the Democrats. If our New-Haven contemporary thinks it would be easy to bring its millenium to pass, we heartily wish it would come here and do it.

The Governor of Louisiana has been explaining how it happens that the Legislature is corrupt. The wealthiest portion of the community are constantly engaged in the work of bribing the members. The Governor declared that he had himself been offered $50,000 to sign one particular bill, and another fifty thousand to assist the "Nicolson Pavement Bill," which he vetoed. The leading men of the State, instead of assisting him to check corruption, were the most active agents in all kinds of dirty work. Perhaps these remarks might be applied to the "leading men" of other States besides Louisiana.

A correspondent, whose letter in the present crowded state of our columns we are unable to find room for, complains that the lawyers who attended the meeting for organizing reforms at the Bar had no right to exclude other honest members of the profession from their consultation. He contends that the meeting "arrogated too much to itself," and moreover that the proposed organization cannot do "that which public sentiment, and the administration of the law, fail to accomplish." The first objection seems to us to be founded on a small pique, as uncalled for as it is unworthy of the subject under discussion. It would have been impossible to have called *all* honest members of the Bar together. Everything must have a beginning, and if a "mass meeting" had been summoned, as our correspondent suggests, it would have been productive of chaotic schemes and mere uproar. If a man turned his back upon this movement simply because he was not invited to attend the first meeting, he would subject himself to the suspicion of acting from wounded vanity. As regards the second of the above objections, we can only say that it would put an end to all attempts to effect reforms, wherever directed. If we gave up a cause as lost because "public sentiment" has failed to reach it, no great battle for right would ever be fought. We must evoke the public sentiment, and in order to do that it is necessary to bring forward as complete a body of facts as we can. The new organization will have hard work to do, but if it sticks to it long enough it will succeed.

The proposed extortion on the part of the ice dealers is to receive the attention of the Legislature. The New-York Companies have, as most people know, taken advantage of a mild Winter to give notice of an increase of price to the extent of fifty per cent. There may be a scarcity of ice in the neighborhood of this City, but millions of tons might be transported hither at comparatively little expense. There is nothing whatever to warrant the enormous increase now contemplated by the dealers. They simply think that they have the public entirely at their mercy, and consequently can exact any terms they please. Now is the time for competition in this line of business—any association willing to be contented with fair profits might make a fortune this Summer.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the introduction of two Gas bills in our Legislature will not tend to defeat all legislation upon the subject. The grievances now complained of are too serious to admit of trifling. The arbitrary proceedings of the companies—the way in which they shut off the supply without notice, charge an exorbitant rent for meters, and enforce payment for gas that has not been consumed—have long excited indignant comment. There is, moreover, something utterly offensive and insulting towards the community, upon whose necessity for light they depend, in the insolent manner with which they disdain all attention to remonstrances. From traders they have become aristocrats. The public is literally set at defiance, and poisoned, blinded and cheated with impunity. Let us have one good Gas bill, and let its provisions be clear, comprehensive and impossible to be evaded or misunderstood.

Is there to be no end to the destructive ravages of kerosene? Already it kills more than railway and steamboat accidents put together, and yet the fatal explosiveness is mainly a consequence of adulteration. Commercial fraud is becoming an agency more deadly than the most dreaded epidemic; it poisons the community through its drinks, and destroys life and property by means of the domestic lamp. The poor creatures who were left houseless and destitute the other night by the fire in Thirty-fourth-street may have no appeal against the injustice that diluted the household oil with elements of destruction, but the State ought to take cognizance of an abuse so shameful and so inhuman.

Ambassador BURLINGAME, in a recent letter to M. BISMARCK, the Prussian Minister shows that the difficulties, as lately reported between the Chinese and the foreign residents, have been removed, and that the Emperor's Government has granted to the outsiders the rights of working the coal mines and navigating the waters of the interior—concessions which none of the Treaty-making Powers would probably be willing to make in its own case. Along with these the foreigners have got permission to live in any part of the country they please—another of those rights the Chinese were reluctant to concede, till the liberal-minded Lord CLARENDON had rebuked the British officials in China for their assumptions. The Chinese are really doing as well as can be expected, and are scarcely to be blamed for their dislike of being "run in upon" and civilized too impetuously. That old Empire certainly owes a good deal to the genius and action of its youngest sister in the family of independent States.

The literary President of the Argentine Republic, DON DOMINGO SARMIENTO, seems to be the "happy accident" which that country was so long in need of. He has been numbering his people who, according to our correspondent's statement, amount to about two millions, all living very comfortably on their improved agricultural and pastoral resources and their increasing exports of hides, tallow and wool. He has sent to ask M. LESSEPS for the loan of a couple of his engineers to make his new port of Madero, and has, no doubt, been the suggester of the trade of exporting live animals from the pampas. For this purpose a London-built steamer has been ordered over, and it is hoped this way of exportation will succeed better than the plan of sending out the preserved meat. The Argentine region is a *pays de cockaigne* in the matter of beef, and we should be happy to have a little of that superfluity in this quarter.

The bold action of the California Senate in removing all restrictions upon theatrical entertainments, operas and kindred amusements on Sundays, is, of course, for political effect alone. It is almost a wonder that minstrels and other "melodeon" hall entertainments, in connection with the sale of drink, were forbidden by the same bill. No doubt the change will be agreeable to very many persons, and the members who voted for it, in a majority of 29 to 6, will be regarded as having redeemed their pledges to that effect. But it is no use to argue the matter with them from a religious point of view. Nor, if the question comes up here, as it may, will the Democratic Party use it in any other way than as a means of securing the German vote, and that of the classes who have no Church-going proclivities. The California clergy strenuously opposed the bill of course, as those of New-York would also, if this City were the locality concerned. And in this they would be supported by the best and most thoughtful citizens we possess. Unfortunately, these latter have lost much of their political influence by abstaining too generally from politics in other matters, and consequently might not be able to prevent what they most sincerely condemn.

The Police Justices and the Criminals—Shall Thieves Rule?

At a caucus of the Police Justices on Tuesday, at which all were present except Justices DOWLING and BIXBY, a resolution was adopted praying that the Legislature repeal the Special Sessions act. In the interest of a proper administration of criminal justice, we trust that the Legislature will not listen to the recommendation. We believe this to be another move of the dangerous classes, and one which, if successful, will result either in the reign of the lawless, or in the formation of a Vigilance Committee of citizens for self protection.

Before the Special Sessions act was passed a few years ago, the eight Police Justices, or rather three of them at a time, composed the Special Sessions Court; but the influence of all the eight Justices and of their friends controlled. If a friend of a culprit could by any influence "reach" one of the eight Justices, his acquittal, or in case of conviction, a suspension of judgment, was almost a certainty. In those days the acquittals far outnumbered the convictions. There were also in those days no fines collected; these were, as a rule, remitted, even if imposed. It was a Court without responsibility, without dignity, and without punctuality as to its sittings.

The Legislature wisely passed a law constituting two of the Justices elected from two particular districts the Court. Those Justices were DOWLING and KELLY. The former was a Democrat, the latter a Republican. There was immediately a marked improvement in the administration of the business of the Court. The books of the Comptroller's office show that fines were then imposed and collected, and that this Court has been since that time more than self-supporting. Trials have, as a rule, been speedy, and punishments sure and certain. Judge DOWLING, from his long experience as a Police Captain and detective, is probably more conversant with the faces, names and characters of thieves than all of the other Justices combined. He has had a life of experience in Police matters and as a criminal Judge. He is a man, whatever may be his faults, whose integrity is unquestioned, and whose courage is undisputed. The other Police Justices are men without any Police experience, and but one or two of them have had any experience as criminal Justices. The majority of them have been elevated to their positions from subordinate places under the Corporation. Judge RICHARD KELLY, the other Justice, composing [illegible] high character and with a marked sense of justice. He was not, however, reëlected. His successor is Justice BIXBY, who is a Democrat, whose course has been in entire accord with Justice DOWLING, and who appears ever ready to defer to the experience and judgment of his associate.

Now what is the meaning of the effort to destroy this Court and to put it back into its former disgraceful and disorganized condition? It is because Justice DOWLING will not recognize the personal and the written request of the other Magistrates to discharge criminals in cases when his judgment is that they should be convicted and punished. He has made himself particularly obnoxious to one of the Justices, whose name we will not mention, but who owes his election to the repeating and fraudulent voting of gangs of thieves who live in a portion of his precinct. If such Magistrates can gain possession of this Court they will be able to convict, if it be necessary, their constituents of minor offences when they should be indicted for felonies, and sent to the State Prison. Their duties as Magistrates, in connection with their duties as Judges of Special Sessions, are such that if a culprit is brought before them for the crime of burglary, they can take the complaint for petty larceny, and send the case to the Special Sessions. The same Magistrate will appear the next morning in company with two of his colleagues, on the Special Sessions Bench, with a whisper, "That is my case." The prisoner will then plead guilty to the misdemeanor, and his friend, the Magistrate, will sentence him to the Penitentiary for thirty days, and to pay a fine of $50. The thirty days' imprisonment are served, and the fine is quietly remitted! The citizen whose house has been entered and whose life has been endangered by an armed burglar, may denounce the District-Attorney for not sending him to the State Prison for ten years, when the fact is that the District-Attorney has never seen the complaint. For this and other reasons these Justices who assembled yesterday, pray that the Special Sessions act be repealed, and the people be allowed the "constitutional privilege of electing their own Justices." As things are now, if the Magistrate takes a complaint for a misdemeanor when it should be a felony, the lynx eye of Justice DOWLING discovers it, and he remands the prisoner, and sends the paper to the District-Attorney to procure an indictment.

The present movement on the part of certain Magistrates is to assist the dangerous classes who have elected them against all that is reputable and useful in society.

If this act be repealed, the eight Magistrates will become a greater power than the District-Attorney and the Grand Jury, for the reason that these two powers will never be able to acquire jurisdiction in many cases. Felonies will be reduced to misdemeanors, and disposed of as such. We interpret this movement, then, as a movement of the dangerous classes to enlarge and confirm dominion. To resist such a movement is not with good citizens a question of party, but a question involving the security of property, of person and of life.

East River Navigation.

Opposition is manifested in some quarters to the passage of the measure forbidding the Sound steamers from landing (as now) on the North River side of the City. The ground assigned for this opposition is that trade would be impaired, and that the warehousing interests on the West side would suffer materially if the measure be carried out. An evening contemporary avers that merchants "send and receive, yearly, by these boats, nearly three millions tons of merchandise." Now, from authentic sources we learn that the tonnage received by way of these steamers averages, daily, about 3,500 tons at the most liberal calculation. Allowing 313 carting days in the whole year, we have, as the amount of tonnage carted from the boats to warehouse, 1,095,500 tons—a difference of 1,904,500 in the estimate of the journal referred to. Aside from this, the main fact to be taken into consideration is the avoidance of that danger to life and property which the present system renders probable. Of itself this should be sufficient to insure some change. The idea embodied in the pending bill is by no means a new one. As early as 1857 the matter was thought worthy of consideration. The report of the Commissioners relative to Encroachments and Preservation of the Harbor of New-York, transmitted to the Legislature in that year, alludes to it as follows:

> "It will be seen by reference to the evidence submitted that the practice of the Eastern steamers passing through the East River is subject of general complaint; that, in the opinion of pilots and other competent witnesses, life and property are daily placed in jeopardy by their passage at high speed, and that, if the speed were lessened so as to conform to the law which forbids steamers being propelled at a higher rate than ten miles per hour, the danger from collision would probably be increased by diminishing the control which the Captains have over their vessels when under a full press of steam. Some of the testimony seems to prove that the interests of the owners of those vessels would be promoted if they were compelled by law to stop at the piers in the eastern part of the City."

When it is remembered that the authors of this report were the late General TOTTEN, Chief of Engineers, United States Army; the late Professor PIERCE, of the Coast Survey, and (the now) Admiral CHAS. H. DAVIS—gentlemen who had no other object in the matter than that of looking to the best interests of the harbor—it will be seen that the proposed change of the law is of more practical importance than many suppose.

In point of time consumed in removing the eastern freight from boat to warehouse, the argument is in favor of the contemplated change of landing. It now takes forty minutes' time for the steamers to come from their North River berths to Corlear's Hook, which time might be gained on every trip if the change of landing were made. As most of the houses trafficking in the goods brought here by these steamers lie between Canal and Walker streets, the new landings on the East River will be equally as accessible therefrom as the old ones on the North River, while at the same time the crowded condition of the streets on the west side will not, as now, prove so great a drawback to the speedy carrying of freight from the steamers to warehouse.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

LEVY'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.

Mr. J. LEVY continues to bid the public farewell. Since Mr. CRUMMLES' assumption of Nicholas Nickleby's privilege of leave taking, there have been few performances more protracted. But as long as the ceremony is productive of good concerts there is no reason to complain of its length. Mr. LEVY gave a second farewell *soirée* yesterday, and its quality was too satisfactory altogether to allow of fault-finding with its title. Miss ANNA MEHLIG was at the piano, Messrs. MORGAN and MORA at the organ, and Mr. WERNER at the violoncello, while Mr. RANDOLFI and Mrs. KEMPTON sang, and Mr. LEVY gave the cornet-à-piston its usual conspicuousness. The programme was too liberal to allow of its recapitulation here. Those portions of it interpreted by Miss MEHLIG and Mr. LEVY were especially successful, though the kind of pleasure afforded by the two artists differs materially. Miss MEHLIG's playing is most delicate and perfect, but relatively cold and not as vigorous as we would desire. CHOPIN'S Scherzo in B minor was first given by her, and, though the pianist was recalled, it was hardly a meritorious effort. LISZT's campanella which followed was rendered, however, with much finish, and the same composer's transcription of motives from MENDELSSOHN's "Midsummer Night's Dream," established as one of Miss MEHLIG's most brilliant pieces, taxed with the best result the resources of a noble instrument. Mr. LEVY contributed two numbers, and was recalled after each. We cannot go into further details as to the remainder of the bill, though we would suggest that the organ was made somewhat too prominent, and became painfully so when used in accompanying, with absurd effects, ROBAUDI'S "Stella Confidante."

Theatrical.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

M. and Mme. MOREAU, with M. WERSHEIMBER's artists, act at the Theatre Francais to-morrow evening. "Miss Multon," a French version of "East Lynne," and the amusing comedietta of "Les Jurons de Cadillac" will constitute the programme of the second of this series of interesting Saturday entertainments.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial from the members of the Bar of Indianapolis for an increase in the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of that State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RELIEF FOR SEAMEN.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital service and to provide for sick and disabled seamen. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered and adopted, as follows:

By Mr. FERRY—Directing the Postmaster-General to communicate information in regard to the alleged claim of the Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., for compensation during his suspension from office; the opinion of the Attorney-General, if any, upon such application, and the evidence, if any, that such person was ever qualified for said office by taking the oath prescribed by the act of Congress.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing ports of delivery where the same can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

A NATIONAL POLICE.

Mr. ABBOTT offered a resolution setting forth the occurrence of frequent violations of the public peace in various Southern localities, and that protection in life and property by the Government was the right of every citizen, and instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the powers of the Government to give protection to its citizens within the limits of such States, and to report what legislation is required; and especially to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national Police force for the better enforcement of the law.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States, and reducing the interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after ten years, and payable in coin at twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued, and known as the five-twenty bonds, and for no other purpose, and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin shall be placed in the Treasury to be used for the redemption of such six per centum bonds at par as may not be offered in exchange, or to replace such amount of coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, of such denominations not less than $50, as he may think proper, redeemable by coin at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years, and payable in coin at thirty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the bonds authorized by this section may be disposed of under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe in the United States and elsewhere at not less than par for coin, or they may be exchanged at par for any of the outstanding obligations of the Government bearing a higher rate of interest in coin, and the proceeds of such bonds as may be sold for coin shall be deposited in the Treasury to be used for the redemption of such obligations bearing interest in coin, as by the terms of issue are or may become redeemable or payable, or to replace such coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, from time to time, coupon or registered bonds of such denomination not less than $50, as he may think proper, to the amount of $400,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government at any time after twenty years, and payable in coin at forty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and such bonds may be disposed of either in the United States or elsewhere at not less than their par value for coin, or at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for United States notes, or may be exchanged at not less than par for any of the obligations of the United States outstanding at the date of the issue of such bonds; and, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury it is thought advisable to issue a larger amount of four per centum bonds for any of the purposes herein or hereafter recited would be otherwise authorised by this section of this act, and further issues are hereby authorised, provided that there shall be no increase in the aggregate debt of the United States in consequence of any issues authorised by this act.

SEC. 4. That the bonds authorized by this act shall be exempt from all taxation by or under national, State, municipal or local authorities.

SEC. 5. That the coupons of said bonds may be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of the agent of the United States, either in the Cities of London, Paris, Amsterdam or Frankfort in dollars, or the equivalent thereof in sterling money, in francs or in thalers.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to appoint such agents in the United States and in Europe, as he may deem necessary, to aid in the negotiation of said bonds, and he may advertise the loan herein authorized, and the conditions thereof, in such newspapers and journals in this country and in Europe as he may select for that purpose, and a sum not exceeding one per centum of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of the same.

SEC. 7. That in order to carry into execution the provisions of the article entitled, "an act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, relating to the sinking fund, there is hereby appropriated, out of the duties derived from imported goods, the sum of $150,000,000 annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and the United States bonds now held as the sinking fund; and the United States bonds now held in the Treasury shall be canceled and destroyed, a detailed record thereof being first made in the books of the Treasury Department, and the bonds hereafter purchased under this section shall in like manner be canceled and destroyed, and a full and detailed account of the application of the money herein appropriated shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress with his annual report, and the aggregate amount of the bonds canceled and destroyed shall be stated in the monthly statements of the public debt.

SEC. 8. That on and after the 1st day of October, 1870, registered bonds of any denomination not less than $1,000, issued under the provisions of this act, and no others, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the notes issued to national banking associations for circulation, under an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and all national banking associations organized under said act, or any amendment thereof, are hereby required to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes, within one year from the date of this act; in default of which their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited and the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds held as security therefor to the association by which they were deposited, in sums of not less than $1,000, provided that any such association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days' notice to the Comptroller of the Currency by resolution of its board of directors, deposit legal-tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of its outstanding circulation, and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption; and provided further, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as such security, shall be of either of the classes of bonds hereby authorized, on which the maximum rate of interest is fixed at four and a half or five per centum per annum.

SEC. 9. That the amount of circulating notes which any bank may receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, under the provisions of section 21 of said act, may equal but not exceed eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, but shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount to which such bank may be entitled under said section.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That any banking association organized, or to be organized, under the National Currency act, and the acts amendatory thereof, may, upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States notes to an amount not less $100,000, receive an equal amount of registered bonds of the United States of the kind and description provided for by section 3 of this act, and may deposit the same as the security of circulating notes; and thereupon such banking association shall be entitled to and shall receive circulating notes upon terms and conditions and to the extent provided in the said National Currency acts, and without respect to the limitation of the aggregate condition of the national currency prescribed by said acts; provided, however, that as circulating notes are issued under this section, an equal amount of United States notes shall be canceled and destroyed.

TRANSFER OF NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the use of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of Steam Engineering, such appropriations to the credit of the other bureaus in that department as may be required, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said at the last session, Congress appropriated all the money deemed necessary for the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs, but the Navy Department went on to contract an expenditure twice the amount appropriated. The extent to which the Departments had gone in making transfers, of money without previous specific legislation by Congress was shown by the fact that upon the books of the Treasury it appeared that upon July 1, 1868, there was $143,000,000 among the departments still appropriated and unexpended. Of this amount $17,000,000 belonged to the Navy Department. He proposed that Congress should not only put an end to this practice of the Departments in transferring appropriations from one source to another, but should provide for carrying all the unexpended balance at the end of each fiscal year to a surplus fund from which appropriation would be made by special legislation. He favored the present bill, as it would enable the Government to proceed with the work now incomplete in the various navy yards, which, if left in their present condition, would be liable to injury from neglect and decay, and inflict loss upon the Government.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, explained that the bill did not propose the expenditure of a single dollar, but simply proposed the distribution of money already appropriated to the Navy Department. The question was simply as to the method of making the appropriation.

Mr. CRAGIN also explained the bill, and Mr. TRUMBULL argued against it up to the end of the morning hour. The bill was then temporarily laid aside.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

The bill relating to an extension of time for the completion of a lateral road of the Baltimore [illegible] Washington to Baltimore, was taken up. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, withdrew his objection to the bill, and it then passed.

APPROPRIATION DISCUSSION RESUMED.

The Naval Transfer Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in order to show whether the continuance of the present force was necessary, inquired what number of vessels were now undergoing repairs in the navy yards of the country.

Mr. CRAGIN said he was not informed as to the number, but knew that some were in an incomplete state, and had been underway for a year or more. The abrupt suspension of this work would entail a serious loss upon the Government.

After further remarks by Messrs. NYE and CONKLING, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to amend by making a direct appropriation to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of Steam Engineering of an amount equivalent to that proposed to be transferred from the other bureaus. And after more debate he moved to further amend by adding the words, "that the wages paid to the employes shall be at no higher rate than that which is paid by private citizens in the respective localities."

Mr. DAVIS said it appeared to be generally conceded that the Secretary of the Navy had administered the affairs of his Department in defiance of the law forbidding transfers of money from one bureau to another, and that such had been his incompetency and prodigality that in six months he had rushed through with the whole appropriation which Congress intended should last for twelve. Six thousand men had been discharged from the public service in consequence, and unless this appropriation was now made, other discharges of mechanics would follow. It was asked for under the head of "charity" in order that these men might have work through the Winter. The case thus made out was, he thought, the most unsatisfactory and objectionable that could have been devised.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Senate a few days ago had made itself the dispenser of charity to the amount of $30,000 to the people of the District of Columbia, and in order that his individual sentiment might accord with that of a body so charitable, he would like to vote for the bill.

Mr. MORTON said the pretence that any incompetency upon the part of the Secretary of the Navy had been admitted in the present discussion was wholly unsustained; that that officer had not in any manner abused his trust. The only complaint against him was that he had expended the amount for the entire year in the first six months; but he had a right to spend it all in the first month if he saw proper so to do, not being bound to string out his expenditures through the year. He went on to argue that the deficiency in the original appropriation was the fault of the estimates made out by the preceding National Administration.

Mr. FOWLER believed the relief extended to the poor of the district to have been warranted by the necessity, but in the present case the inference was that 7,000 men had been uselessly employed, and an appropriation of $4,000,000 was proposed to be made in the twinkling of an eye to continue them in their places. If any one would show him that the Government was to gain anything, or the people benefited by assembling in our navy yards of a large number of persons, he might be induced to vote for the bill; but the very request supplied abundant reason for his voting against it. He believed one-third of this force would be ample for the purposes of the Government at the present time. The expenditures of the Navy Department were enormous, extravagant and unnecessary, and it was time the people should know it.

The Chair stated the question to be upon Mr. MORRILL's amendment, when Mr. MORTON called attention to the fact that the proposition of the amendment was to overrule absolutely what was known as the Eight-hour law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. CONKLING, stated that the amendment would secure the practical operation of the Eight-hour law precisely as it had been construed in regard to pay for the time employed by the Navy Department, and by the Attorney-General in regard to compensation per day for the number of hours employed.

Mr. CASSERLY said in voting upon the amendment he hoped he would not be considered as expressing any opinion upon the eight-hour question. He objected to any summary disposition of the eight-hour question, and therefore would vote against the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS made a similar statement.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he denied that there was any law in existence by which the price of ten hours' work was to be paid for only eight hours' work. He proposed to call up soon the bill declaratory of the meaning of the eight-hour law in this respect in order that the question might be settled.

The amendment of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was then adopted by yeas 29, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, Howard, Howe, Howell, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Boreman, Casserly, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Johnson, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Robertson, Saulsbury, Thurman, Thayer, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson—22.

Mr. BAYARD said the proposed appropriation being unusual, and in contradiction to the estimates of the present year, it should be subjected to the same scrutiny which all regular appropriations were compelled to undergo.

The whole subject was then laid aside in order to allow Mr. CARPENTER to address the Senate upon the bill introduced by his colleague (HOWE) more effectually to preserve neutrality by the United States by repealing the Neutrality act of 1818.

NEUTRALITY—CUBA.

Mr. CARPENTER advocated the Repealing bill, but confined himself mainly to a reply to the positions assumed by Mr. SUMNER in a former discussion relative to the fitting out of the Spanish gunboats at New-York. He commenced by stating the three propositions asserted by Mr. SUMNER:

First—That the statute of 1818 was passed for a specific purpose, and was therefore inapplicable to the revolt in Cuba.

Second—That the statute only applies to a case of contest between two parties, both of whom are acknowledged as belligerents, and that the rebellion in Cuba has not attained to a condition to warrant Cuba to be so regarded.

Third—That Cuba or Cubans may be levying war against Spain, but that Spain is only proceeding in exercise of her executive functions to establish her authority, but is not levying war against Cuba, and therefore the United States was justified in detaining the *Hornet*, but would not have been justified in detaining the Spanish gunboats.

Mr. CARPENTER proceeded to show that these propositions were wholly untenable, citing at length from history, from diplomatic correspondence and from decisions of Courts in illustration of the fact that the act of 1818 had been applied to every rebellion and every war that had arisen from that time to the present, including the rebellion of Texas against Mexico, and the Crimean war. He contended that the statute applied to any contest between a revolted colony and parent state as soon as it could be said a state of war existed, and that this state of war did exist when civil Courts were closed and Government was unable to arrest and deal with the offenders by civil process. A state of actual public war did exist in Cuba. He read at length from the report of the Spanish War Minister to the Cortes of Spain, showing the number of forces sent to Cuba within the past twelve months, in corroboration of this assertion. He paid his respects to Mr. SUMNER'S theory of neutrality as announced in his speech on the *Alabama* claims, and maintained that the doctrine there assumed was anti-American, and could not be maintained without tying our hands from recognizing the belligerency or independence of the various colonies on this continent which might be expected to rebel against the tyranny of European Powers.

Mr. SUMNER denied the correctness of the position attributed to him by Mr. CARPENTER in regard to the applicability of the statute of 1818 to the case of the Spanish colonies alone. He said his application of the statute was to the case of the colonies which had already achieved a condition of belligerence, and that the statute was passed to meet such a case.

Mr. HOWARD inquired of the Senator from Wisconsin (CARPENTER) for some information concerning the present *status* of the insurrection in Cuba. He was satisfied there was in Cuba a hostile war-waging party, and if they desired the name and rights of belligerents, it was high time the fact was known, and the policy of the United States shaped so as to recognize that fact.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that the condition of things in Cuba was a condition of war, not of peace, and in support of his assertion referred to the statement in the annual message of the President, "that a people on our border had been struggling for more than a year to achieve their independence, and that to stay the bloodshed between that struggling people and Spain this great Republic had offered its good offices."

Mr. HOWARD said the President had not spoken of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. His own recollection of the message was averse to any such interpretation of its meaning. To be entitled to the rights of a belligerent, a people must have a Government of their own with the attendant machinery of Government. Such, he understood, the Cubans did not now and never did possess.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, in response to the Senate resolution of inquiry relative to the trouble in the Winnipeg territory, which was referred.

The Senate then, at 4 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIAL AND PETITIONS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented the memorial of cigar makers of Union No. 90, of New-York, praying for a tariff of $3 per pound and fifty per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported cigars. They say that few cigars are now made from imported tobacco, and that great numbers of workmen are thrown out of employment.

Petitions were also presented as follows:

By Messrs. STEVENS, STRONG and KELSEY, of New-York—Numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

By Mr. WOOD—From the American Atlantic Cable Company, asking certain franchises.

By Mr. STRONG—From Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., against further duties on steel.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. JULIAN—Amending the Homestead acts.

[illegible]

By Mr. ROGERS—A bill for the location and entry of swamp lands by actual settlers in Arkansas, which was referred.

By Mr. SPINK, of Dakota—A bill granting lands to the Minnesota and Missouri River Railroad Company for a railroad from the Minnesota State line to Yankton, Dakota. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Tax bill was made the special order for the 1st of March, to be taken up after the Tariff bill.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution for a per capita tax of $2 50, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SCHUMAKER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of granting to any citizen of the United States the privilege of banking on all United States bonds. Adopted.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS IN UTAH.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, which was recommitted.

The tenth section makes incompetent as grand or petit jurors all who believe in, advocate or practice bigamy, concubinage or polygamy.

The thirteenth section enacts that any man in Utah Territory who shall live or cohabit with one woman or more other than his lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years.

The seventeenth section authorizes the United States Marshal, if resisted or threatened with resistance in the execution of any writ or process, to apply to the Commander of any military camp in the territory for a *posse*.

The nineteenth section enacts that no alien practicing bigamy, polygamy or concubinage shall be admitted to United States citizenship, nor shall any polygamist hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory, vote therein, or be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or preëmption laws.

The twenty-third section enacts that marriages in the Territory may be solemnized only by Justices of the Supreme Court, by Justices of the Peace duly appointed and qualified, and by any priest or minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled. It declares all consanguineous marriages incestuous and void, and punishable by twenty years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The bill is very long, containing thirty-four sections.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to additional bounties; extending its benefits to the widows and children of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year, and had been killed, or who had died in the service, the same as if these soldiers had enlisted for two years. Passed.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

The resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information as to the treatment of American citizens in British prisons for political offences, came up, and was discussed in the morning hour by Mr. WILLARD, a member of the Committee, against the report, and by Messrs. SWANN, WILKINSON and WOOD, also members of the Committee, and Mr. COX in support of it.

The morning hour expired without any action being taken on the report.

ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, reported a bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in the Congress of the United States, and asked to have it put upon its passage. He said it was exactly word for word like the Virginia bill. Although himself and others of the Committee would have been glad to have changed it in some respects, it was thought best to admit Mississippi under the same conditions and provisions as Virginia. He would move the previous question, first, however, allowing his colleague on the Committee, (Mr. BECK,) to offer a substitute.

Mr. BECK thereupon offered his substitute declaring Mississippi entitled to representation without preamble or conditions.

The vote was taken on Mr. BECK'S substitute and it was rejected—yeas 85, nays 98.

Among the Republicans voting for the substitute were Messrs. Fitch, Burchard, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Hay, Hill, Jenckes, Kellogg, Ketcham, Laflin, Logan and Orth.

The bill as reported was then passed.

THE CONTESTED SEAT OF MR. VAN WYCK.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the case of the contested election case from the Eleventh District of New-York, resolution that Mr. GREENE, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat, and that Mr. VAN WYCK, the contestant, is. He gave notice that he would call it up next Tuesday.

Mr. BURR presented the minority report with opposite results.

THE NAVAL DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies for the navy, as follows:

Bureau of Steam Engineering, $1,050,000; Bureau of Construction and Repair, $1,950,000; total, $3,000,000. And to cover into the Treasury the following unexpended balances: From the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $1,400,000; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, $399,000; Bureau of Navigation, $250,000; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $951,000; total, $3,000,000.

Mr. DAWES explained the matter referred to by Mr. MORGAN as the extra allowance of 33⅓ per cent. to the officer of the navy, under the order of the Secretary of the Navy, May 28, 1866. The allowances that had been previously made for fuel, lights, &c., had been abolished, and while the pay of the army officers and civil officers had been increased 20 per cent., no increase had been made to the pay of the navy officers. The Secretary of the Navy had fixed 33⅓ per cent. as a commutation for the allowance. Whether that was a fair commutation might properly be the subject of criticism, but on the whole, he supposed that the Secretary of the Navy was authorized in making it. His own opinion was, however, that the compensation of all officers in the army, navy or civil life should be definitely fixed by law, and he would call the attention of the House to that point in the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORGAN characterized the order of the Secretary of the Navy as the most atrocious act of usurpation that had ever marked the administration of any head of Department, and he inquired of Mr. DAWES whether he meant to uphold the act abolishing the allowance to naval officers, and authorizing the increase of pay by one-third, by a simple order of the Secretary.

Mr. DAWES replied that he had not assumed to defend that order, nor the payment of a dollar under it, but he had thought it due to the Navy Department to give to the House the explanation which the Department gave to him.

Mr. KELLEY defended the legality and propriety of the order, and Mr. SCOFIELD defended the Administration for acting under it.

Mr. DAWES resumed the floor, and passing from this point, was proceeding to explain the bill, refusing to yield for further discussion of the point. Mr. MORGAN made a remark about the inconsistency of the gentleman from Massachusetts in attempting to hide and cover up an unauthorized expenditure of over $3,000,000.

Mr. DAWES replied that not one word had fallen from him in justification of the order, or in an attempt to cover it up. He had stated the facts, and had stated along with them that they did not meet his approval. He then proceeded to state the circumstances which rendered the bill necessary, remarking, however, that he had been in favor of smaller appropriations, inasmuch as there was nothing in the affairs of the Government justifying large expenditures for the navy. In reply to a question of Mr. RANDALL, he said that the whole number employed in all the navy yards was about twelve thousand, of whom about six thousand were employed in the bureaus for which these deficiencies were recommended.

Mr. RANDALL said that when Secretary BORIE took charge of the Navy Department there were between eight and nine hundred men in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and within a month of that time the force was increased to twenty-five hundred without any public necessity whatever. The men now there were actually in each other's way, and in his judgment there was no justification for this appropriation. If these shops had been burned up it would have been better and more economical for the Government.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to reduce the appropriations in the bill to $1,500,000, and argued against useless expenditures for the navy in a time when there was no public necessity for it.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. BENJAMIN how, with an inefficient navy, the Government could recognize the independence of Cuba? Was it wise to let the American Navy slumber while the navies of other nations were being strengthened, and while other nations were being awakened to the exigencies of the times?

Mr. BENJAMIN—Is the gentleman prepared to vote for the recognition of either the belligerency or independence of that island?

Mr. MAYNARD—I will answer the question very cheerfully by saying that from the information I have, I am not prepared to vote for it.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Then the gentleman has my answer to his question. I am not prepared to vote away large amounts from the Treasury for what does not appear necessary at this time.

Mr. MAYNARD—It is not what may be the opinion of the gentleman from Missouri or of myself as to the recognition of the independence of Cuba; but we know that many of our fellow-citizens are prepared to recognize it, and that there are gentlemen in this House who are also prepared to recognize it. I have now in my eye one of them.

Mr. LOGAN (rising)—Yes, Sir, I am prepared for it.

Mr. MAYNARD—In view of that I submit that we should keep the navy in order.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I will tell the gentleman further that the Administration which he supports, and which I support, is not prepared at this time even to recommend the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba.

Mr. SARGENT advocated the bill and stated that although there were employed in the navy yards, under this Administration, twelve thousand men against five thousand under Mr. WELLES' administration, the twelve thousand had cost $3,000,000 less than the five thousand.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said that he did not concur in reporting the bill, but was in favor of reducing the appropriation to $2,000,000. He expressed his belief that most of the vessels proposed to be repaired were utterly worthless as war vessels.

Mr. LOGAN—That is exactly what they are—old tubs.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, speaking as to the absence of any public necessity as to a strong navy, said that no man could say that there was any danger of any conflict with any other nation over the sea, but no man could say what would be the condition of the country a year hence in that regard. There were outstanding questions with other Governments, and there was a public sentiment existing in this country which might bring on a conflict; and if the ships already on the stocks for repair were not completed, what would the country do to meet the emergencies which might arise, and which were in no degree impossible or even improbable? Looking at it in another light, he said: Here were 5,000 or 6,000 men thrown out of employment. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BENJAMIN) had said that Congress was not required to employ every idle man in the country. That he (BANKS) conceded, but that was not this case. These men in the employment of the Government were, without an instant's notice, thrown out of employment in an inclement season, at a time when the industry of the country is prostrated, and when none of them can gain employment. There was not a corporation, heartless and soulless as corporations are; there was not an employer in the land, who would throw out of employment five thousand, or one thousand or five hundred men under circumstances of that character. The Government was bound by every consideration of justice, aye, even of decency, to give those men a reasonable notice before they were thrown out of employment, and unless this bill was passed it could not be done.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, remarked that an appropriation of $1,500,000 would enable the Secretary of the Navy to give them sixty days' notice.

Mr. BANKS—Yes, and then they would be thrown out again. When the Secretary of the Navy asks us for permission to use funds already appropriated to the amount of four millions of dollars, that he may complete the work which will suffer if not completed, and that he may employ the men thus unjustly and summarily discharged, I think we ought to give him that full amount and leave the responsibility with him.

Mr. SCOFIELD spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. CALKIN did the same, and in the course of his remarks asked what gentlemen from the great western prairies really know about the navy. Did they know that while these vessels were going to decay the Government would be losing double what it would cost to put them in repair?

Mr. BENJAMIN desired, as he was from the West, that the gentleman from New-York would inform the House how many naval vessels were in commission.

Mr. CALKIN said he had not the figures by him, but he knew that three or four of the finest vessels in the navy were now on the stocks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs.

Mr. LOGAN asked Mr. CALKIN whether he had ever seen a prairie schooner. [Laughter.]

Mr. DICKEY, another member of the Committee on Appropriations, supported the bill, remarking that when the present Administration came into power the whole navy was out of repair, not a single vessel having in a preceding year been repaired and fitted for sea.

Mr. LOGAN asked him what use would our wooden vessels be if they should meet an iron fleet?

Mr. BANKS—Admiral FARRAGUT will give you an answer to that.

Mr. DICKEY—Wooden vessels were found very effective under Admiral FARRAGUT and Admiral PORTER in the late war.

Mr. LOGAN—How would it be if they were to meet iron vessels?

Mr. BANKS—The effect of wooden ships against ironclads was well shown in Mobile Bay. I heard Admiral FARRAGUT say, many a time, that he would meet any iron ship with the wooden vessels he had under his command.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that as the cause of Cuba had been revoked, the most crushing blow yet given to that cause had been given by the President in his Message to Congress. He had hoped that the President, if he could say nothing in behalf of that cause, would at least have remained silent and given it no damage.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that if these ships were constructed they would rot at the wharves or be sold for a mere song, as numbers of them had been sold within the last two or three years. The question of free Cuba had been lugged into the discussion, but did any gentleman propose to make war to liberate Cuba? They should at least wait until they had declared war, and then make all necessary preparation. He was unable to see why in time of profound peace, when there was no prospect of war, they should go on with these expenditures for the navy. It was time to come to a peace establishment.

Mr. DAWES closed the debate, intimating that while he presented and supported the bill, he had not been in favor of appropriating that amount. He declined to say, however, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. ELDRIDGE, what amount he did favor.

Mr. WILLARD inquired of him whether the Committee was influenced by consideration of public necessity, or by the fact that so many men had been thrown out of employment at this season of the year.

Mr. DAWES thought that both considerations had had their influence.

After some further discussion, the vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, to reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Engineering to $500,000, and for the Bureau of Construction and Repair to $1,000,000, and it was agreed to without a division, the yeas and nays being refused.

The bill as amended was then passed, and the House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

The Wynockie Mystery—Further Details.

The main facts related yesterday in regard to the discovery of the bodies of the three WYBLE children are substantiated by later reports, which also furnish many painful though interesting details. It seems that one of the hunting parties had in its search been at the top of the mountain overlooking the very spot where the children were found, but for some reason had not descended to search at the base. The search seems to have been more thoroughly prosecuted in another direction, or towards Ringwood. When found, the youngest boy, who was about 5 years old, was on his face covered over with the eldest brother's coat and a pile of leaves scraped together. Next and parallel to him lay the second, 7 years old, his head at the younger one's feet, and ten feet away, almost denuded of his clothing, (which it is supposed in the delirium which preceded his death he tore from him,) lay the elder brother, the lower part of his face, one cheek and both his hands eaten away. Near the bodies was the pail they had taken to gather nuts in. The body of the middle one was not disfigured, but that of the younger was almost entirely gone between the chest and the thighs, probably a prey to the weasels and wild cats. Words cannot truly picture the unspeakable pity which this recital must call up in the heart of every reader. The bodies were removed, on Wednesday, to the house of a Mr. DEMAREST, where, at 10 o'clock yesterday, a jury was summoned to attend. The verdict can be readily anticipated by all who have read the sad accounts of the affair. The reward offered for the discovery will be promptly paid to Messrs. RAMSEY and STURR, the finders. The funeral service over the bodies of the children will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. The deepest sympathy with their parents is expressed by the people of Wynockie and Paterson, and the last sad scene in this tragedy will doubtless call together in the country church today such a throng as rarely assemble in that secluded valley.

The Late Richard Stout—Meeting of Merchants.

A meeting was held yesterday at the office of Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY to pay proper respect to the memory of the late RICHARD STOUT, one of the old leather and hide merchants of the Swamp.

Mr. J. S. SCHULTZ called the meeting to order, Mr. VALENTINE EVERIT was called to the chair, and Mr. JAMES FRAZER was appointed Secretary. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. STOUT were adopted. Mr. J. S. SCHULTZ made some remarks as to the business integrity and strict attention to his affairs, even to the smallest details, as well as to the social relations of the deceased, after which the meeting adjourned.

Monthly Meeting of the American Institute—Reports of Trustees.

A full and interesting meeting of the Institute was held last evening. Hon. N. C. ELY acted as Chairman. The annual reports of the Trustees, Board of Managers for the Fair, Committees on the Library, Finance, Agriculture, Manufactures and Machinery, were presented and ordered to be placed on file. A letter was read from Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, for the past ten years one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, declining a renomination.

The annual report of the Board of Managers for the fair, contains the financial statements as follows: Receipts, $61,000; expenditures, $40,000; profits, $21,000. The fair was in every way a successful one.

The report of the Board of Trustees shows that 476 new members have been added to the Institute during the past year, increased interest in the meetings, &c.

The quarterly report of the Finance Committee shows the condition of the Institute pecuniarly for the past three months: Receipts, with balance on hand, $29,464 04; expenditures, $3,171; balance, $26,299; invested in United States Five-twenties, registered, $22,000; at a cost of $25,520; balance in treasury, $772 99. Received from 544 members, $1,338; arrears due from members, [illegible] The Library Committee report the total number of volumes in the library, [illegible] The Committee have just brought from Europe [illegible] volumes of the most valuable works. The Committee on Manufactures and Machinery report that they have confined themselves to the workings of the Polytechnic Branch of the Institute. The Chairman, Mr. TILLMAN, had devoted himself to the progress of inventions and discoveries abroad. The Institute was congratulated on the high degree of success attendant on the efforts of this branch.

Resolutions being next in order, on a resolution to have the names of persons nominated for salaried offices in the Institute made public before election, Mr. HICKEY referred to the [illegible] evoked considerable discussion, and it was finally laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be offered as an amendment to the by-laws, which was done.

An important resolution was offered by Dr. PARMELEE, throwing a bombshell into the camp of those who had so quietly resolved themselves into a committee for the nomination of officers. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That no nominations of officers and committees for the approaching elections for 1870 have been made at any regular meeting of the Institute.

The discussion on this resolution was exceedingly warm, and the skirmishing was quite lively, but it was finally carried by a large majority, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Full Details of the Execution of the Monster Traupmann—He Attempts to Escape from the Scaffold; What the Guillotine is; Parliamentary Proceedings in Italy; Italian views of American Affairs; Proposed Workmen's Exhibition in London; Baron Haussmann's Fabulous Wealth; An Imperial Despondency Explained; Resumption of Work by the Wigan Cotton Mills; Rumors of the Death of the Pope and Dr. Livingstone; The Red River Rebellion; An American Takes the Cowl.

General Topics.

The National Debt Statement; Duel at Niagara Falls; A Very Strange Creature; The Peabody Obsequies—Ceremonies at Portland; The Fire at Holyoke, Mass.; Shocking Accidents in Buffalo; A Curious Law Suit in Boston; The Yale Alumni; The February Sales of Gold; Additional Ports of Entry; The San Domingo Treaty; The Currency Bill in the Senate; The Gold Panic Investigation; Senator Chandler's Position.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress; The Currency Bill as Passed; The State Legislature; The New City Charter; The New-York Supervisorship Case; The Sectarian School Fund; The Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of Frank Blair against the Missouri Judges of Election; Reorganization of the Georgia Legislature.

Local News.

Funeral of the Murdered Grocer Townsend—The Inquest; A Man Beaten to Death near Bloomingdale, N. J.; Criminal Records for the Month of January; Disastrous Conflagrations; The Glasson Divorce Suit; Important Meeting of the Boot and Shoe Trade; Prince Arthur at Two Grand Balls; Discovery of the Bodies of the Wynockie Children; Description of the Magdalen Asylum; The German Workingmen; Escape from a Convent; Soldiers' Bounty Claims; Chess Tournament; Labor Statistics; A New Method of Saving Life on Railroads.

Agricultural.

Abuses of Our Cattle Markets; Rotation of Crops; Brevities; Full Review of the Live Stock and Country Produce Markets.

Editorial Comments.

The Currency and the Debt; Solution of the Indian Problem; Tammany Against the Public; The Time to Act; What the Administration has Done and is Doing; The Case of Mississippi—An Opportunity for Congress; Retrenchment the Prime Duty at Washington; Reform at the Eleventh Hour.

The Markets.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

FRISBIE—CONNOR.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 310 West 28th-st., New-York, by Rev. Thos. Street, OSCAR FRISBIE, Esq., of New-York, to ANGIE A., daughter of the late Charles Connor. No cards.

HOYT—ACKERMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. EZRA P. HOYT, of this City, to MARY S., daughter of the late Jonathan C. Ackerman, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

KEYES—BEATTIE.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870, by Rev. E. D. Murphy, HERBERT L. KEYES to JANE E. BEATTIE, of New-York.

MANN—ONDERDONK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, assisted by Rev. Dr. Smith, of Flushing, S. VERNON MANN to HARRIET C., daughter of William H. Onderdonk.

DIED.

BINNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, after a severe illness, WILLIAM BINNS, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLAGDEN.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, THOMAS BLAGDEN, a prominent citizen of that place, eminent for integrity, courtesy and nobility of character.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, at No. 1 West 16th-st., on Wednesday night, Feb. 2, THOMAS BEEKMAN, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence in Kinderhook, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

D'WOLF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM ROGERS D'WOLF, aged 38 years, youngest son of the late Wm. Henry D'Wolf, of Bristol, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

HASELL.—At Waccamaw, near Georgetown, S. C., on Friday, Jan. 28, CATHARINE CRUGER, widow of the late Bentley Hasell, of Charleston, S. C., in the 64th year of her age.

MONCRIEF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, of dropsy on the chest, JAMES MONCRIEF, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

NICHOLAS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, MARY, daughter of George S. and Elizabeth T. Nicholas, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, J. F. Purdy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Resurrection, 47th-st. and Madison-av., this morning, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock.

STOUT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, RICHARD STOUT in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M.

SHIRAS.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, SUSAN JELF, wife of James E. Shiras, and daughter of the late William Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1½ P. M., at Mount Holly.

WILMERDING.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at his residence, No. 5 West 21st-st., Mr. HENRY A. WILMERDING, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA FRATERNITY—IOTA CHAPTER.—At a special meeting of the members of the Iota Chapter, convened at the City of New-York, Feb. 2, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions, respecting the death of our brother, JULIAN JAMES, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Great Reaper has cut down in the bloom of a promising and useful life, our comrade and brother, well beloved, and garnering from our midst a cherished treasure, has inflicted upon us and upon all friends a loss irreparable and a sorrow full and abiding; and,

Whereas, It is fit to pay public tribute to his worth by this official expression of fraternal regard; therefore be it

Resolved, That by the decease of our brother, JULIAN JAMES, this Chapter has parted with a most efficient, faithful and zealous member, whose aid and counsel were ever of the first and best, and whose ready support and hearty coöperation in all things tending to advance the best interests of the Chapter and Fraternity, have well earned for him the affectionate remembrance of all true brothers. That as associates and friends we miss and mourn a companion, of whom, freely, frankly and lovingly, we declare that there have been none, more than he, genial, courteous, generous, good and true; that we have known him always the steady friend, always the Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That to those especially bowed down in grief—to the relatives of our departed brother, we proffer our sincerest sympathy; for we suffer with them in the bereavement which shrouds in profound gloom family and friends alike.

Resolved, That the proper officer cause these resolutions to be published, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

By order of the Chapter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions for sale and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 27th and 28th [illegible] Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

It is a common reproach to medical men that they are more "old fogyish," or more anti-progressive, than any other class of people. This censure will not apply to the celebrated Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, whose discoveries in medical science entitle him to the praise and gratitude of the whole civilized world. For two innovations, in particular, Dr. S. deserves the highest credit. He has exploded the old conceit that consumption is incurable, and he has proved that calomel (the most dangerous and pernicious article in the pharmacopœia) may be dispensed with in medical practice. Dr. SCHENCK offers a valuable substitute for calomel, which is proved, by much experience, to answer all the purposes to which the mineral poison is supposed to be adapted, and, at the same time, it is proved to be perfectly harmless in its operation. This remedy is comprised in SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. As a certain cure for consumption, Dr. SCHENK'S medicines have been tested for more than a quarter of a century by innumerable experiments, beginning with the case of Dr. SCHENCK himself, who, from what appeared to be the very last stage of pulmonary disease, was restored to robust health by the use of these medicines. Full directions accompany each.

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NEW-ENGLANDER.
EDITORS—GEO. P. FISHER, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, and W. L. KINGSLEY.
CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER.
Article.
I.—THE CHINESE MIGRATION.
Professor N. DAY, New-Haven.
II.—THE LIFE OF A JESUIT FATHER OF OUR OWN DAY—Father De Ravignan.
Professor J. M. HOPPIN, Yale College.
III.—FATHER HYACINTHE:
Rev. Dr. BACON, Yale College.
IV.—REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF DR. JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER.
Professor TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Yale College.
V.—MORAL RESULTS OF THE ROMISH SYSTEM.
VI.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND ROBERT BROWNING.
VII.—NOTICES OF THIRTY NEW BOOKS.
The January number will be published on SATURDAY, Feb. 5. It may be procured of the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or subscriptions and orders may be sent direct to W. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn.
Terms, $4 a year. Single numbers, $1.

ALABAMA QUESTION.

Lord Clarendon has lately made reference to President WOOLSEY'S article on the "Alabama Question," which appeared in the NEW-ENGLANDER of July, 1869. Several other prominent statesmen in England and America have also recently expressed their sense of its value and importance.
The July number of 1869 may be obtained of the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or orders may be sent direct to W. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn.
Price of the NEW-ENGLANDER, $4 a year; single Nos., $1.

TO THE ALUMNI OF YALE COLLEGE.

The four numbers of the NEW-ENGLANDER for 1869 contain each an article by Professor NOAH PORTER on "University Education," in which most of the questions relating to the higher education which have been discussed of late by the *Tribune* and other papers are examined at some length. They contain also an article by Professor DIMAN on "The Method of Academic Culture;" and another with the title "Yale College."
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EVERY SATURDAY.
Number 6, now ready, has the following
SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS:
PORTRAIT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.
SHRIMPERS.
GREED—HUMAN AND OTHER.
FOOTBALL AT RUGBY.
NEW YEAR'S EVE IN IRELAND.
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CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Puello's Campaign—The Cinco Villas—A Steamer Captured—Valmaseda's Proclamation—The Duello—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

PUELLO'S campaign has turned out a partial failure. The results expected from it have not been obtained, and JORDAN made such a stubborn resistance, that even the official *Gaceta* is compelled to acknowledge a great many killed and wounded. Rumors had been for some time in circulation that PUELLO, who left Nuevitas on the 22d of December last, had met with a severe check, but the journals kept very silent about it until Thursday, when a telegram was published announcing that PUELLO had reached Baga, a small town about six miles from Nuevitas. The steamer *Barcelona* brought further particulars yesterday, and the best account (Spanish, of course,) appears to be that of an eyewitness, and published in the *Diario*, a journal by no means reliable, as having lately published all sorts of cock and bull stories. It appears that after leaving Nuevitas, PUELLO was continually harassed until he reached a place called Joaquin or Juan Rodriguez on the 1st of January, where JORDAN, who by a vote of the so-called Cuban Chambers has been substituted for the unlucky QUESADA in the command of the Cuban armies, awaited PUELLO and "gave him fits." The Spaniards were received with cannon and musketry fire, the first discharge killing and wounding over seventy Spaniards according to persons who took part in the fight. Having only one cannon, and the Spaniards being provided with several, the advantage in that respect was on their side, and after a severe fight, the Spaniards took the intrenchments, but had been so weakened as to compel them to retreat to Arroyo Hondo. There PUELLO remained fifteen days, until he managed to secure five carts on which to transport his wounded, the troops meanwhile suffering great hardship from want of provisions. This is a Spanish version, and published by the *Diario*. Making due allowance for these very important facts, we must naturally conclude that JORDAN gave PUELLO a great deal more than he bargained for, to put a mild construction on the affair. But this engagement, although important in itself, because it differs a little from the *Diario's* memorable bruised soldier, will not materially affect the ultimate result. The next engagement to hear from will undoubtedly be that between JORDAN and GOYENECHE, the latter having left Puerto Principe to attack the former, with a division of over 5,000 men for that purpose. The losses in the engagement between PUELLO and JORDAN are estimated at near 400 Spaniards killed and wounded, and about an equal number of Cubans. Of the wounded on both sides but very few will recover, neither party having sufficient medical assistance or the necessary bandages.

CINCO VILLAS.

The seat of war having temporarily been transferred to the eastward, and the Cubans needing a respite from the incessant persecution of the Spanish troops, but few skirmishes of any importance have taken place. Colonel FORTERN had an encounter with the insurgents at Cambas near Remedios, when he destroyed their encampment and announced that twenty-four insurgents were killed and many wounded, and that three soldiers were killed and twelve wounded. A number of families were found in a very destitute condition in the insurgent encampments near Villa Clara, in the Arois Mountains. A subscription in favor of these Cuban families was raised by Spanish soldiers and citizens. A few insurgents were killed near Sancti Spiritus, and about the same number of soldiers.... FREDERI GRAS, the Chief of Staff of General CAVADA, had been captured and brought to Cienfuegos, his former residence, where he was shot, together with his brother RAMON GRAS, who acted as an agent of the insurgents. The *Diario* adds that both brothers asserted that they had been willing to leave the insurgents, but that they could not retire because they would certainly be assassinated if they sought to do so.... A few engagements of minor importance had taken place between Puerto Principe and Ciega de Arila, on the line towards Moron. A reconnoisance made by Colonels LAQUIDAIN and OLLO from Aguada del Santo resulted in the destruction of several abandoned insurgent encampments, and also of one on the coffee plantations of Vega Grande, which was captured after a prolonged skirmish, the troops possessing themselves of three cannon and a number of small arms.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMER.

The Spanish man-of-war *Hernan Cortes* captured a small steamer and brought it to Nuevitas. No further particulars have been received, but judging from the small size and crew of the boat and her suspicious manner of hovering about the coast, it is surmised that she was trying to run into some bay and take passengers proceeding from the insurrectionary districts to some foreign country. Reports have been in circulation for some time that prominent revolutionists, some of them suffering from sickness or wounds received in battle, have been trying to reach Jamaica or Nassau in small boats, while others desired to send their families to a place of safety.

VALMASEDA'S PROCLAMATION.

General VALMASEDA has sent in his official report to General RODAS, in which he states that the Eastern Department is thoroughly subjugated, and that he intends to take the command of the forces now in operation in and around Las Tunas. The district of Cuba is especially particularized as free from insurgents. Subsequent official information, however, shows that General VALMASEDA has been rather hasty in preparing his report, inasmuch as large bodies of insurgents have been successfully attacked by Colonel LARCAMARA and other officers of his division. Guantanamo and Baracoa have never been much troubled, but it is doubted here whether Manzanillo and Liguani are as free from the invisible rebels as the General would make us believe.

"THE CODE OF HONOR."

The steamer *Alliance*, which left yesterday for Key West, took Mr. GONZALO CASTANON, the editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, as a passenger. A little journal, published in Spanish at Key West, in the Cuban interest, called the *Republican*, made some very unpleasant remarks about CASTANON and the rest of the Havana editors. The editor of the *Prensa*, like a sensible man and a philosopher, paid no attention to it; the *Diario*, always ready to swallow an insult, and to offer one gratuitously whenever the opportunity presents itself, made but a slight allusion to it. CASTANON, of the *Voz*, whose waning popularity needed a little stimulant, but whose personal valor and liberal views are beyond reproach, accepted the affront and sent a challenge, which was immediately accepted by Mr. REYES, the editor of the Key West paper.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The tobacco crop in the Vuelta Abajo will be a poor one in many districts, the want of rain having killed or injured many plants; this will produce suffering among the many small planters, the drouth also preventing them from raising their supplies of provisions.....A trial was made with the 100-pound Parrot on the new gunboat; the boat itself behaved remarkably well. At the first discharge of the gun loaded with a spherical shell the gun ran back seventy-eight centimetres, less than half of the distance which the carriage is intended for to run back, and on the second discharge the rebuff was but eighty-one centimetres. The carriage is pronounced a great success by Spanish and American engineers. QUASIMODO.

Personal.

Mr. Estrada and Mr. Pulgar, of the Spanish Legation; Paymaster F. Clark, of the United States Navy, and Charles Dwight, Esq., of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Judge Sherman, of Washington; Hon. James Broadhead, of Cornwall; Hon. Geo. P. Tew, of Providence, and General Battelle, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. L. Williams, of Indiana; Hon. C. W. Pierce, of Boston; Hon. Henry Keyes, of Vermont; Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John N. McCullough, of Pittsburg, and Dr. J. B. Whitehead, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Casement, of Ohio; Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and N. Cutler, Esq., of Maine, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There seemed to be an increased activity in real estate matters yesterday, if one might judge by the large attendance at the Exchange Salesroom. It was occasioned by the prospect of the sale of a portion of the estate of the late Colonel JAMES HARRISON. It was a partition sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, referee, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. The bidding was rapid and fair, indicating on the whole an increase of disposition to buy on the part of real estate dealers. The following-described property was ordered to be sold: No. 126 Cedar-street, 57 feet from the corner of Washington, was bought by P. JOYCE for $3,900; No. 125 Cedar, house and lot, 18x54, purchased by JACOB WEEKS for $7,100; No. 141 Washington-street, lot 18x55.4, knocked down to Mrs. M. BRODERICK, at $8,000; No. 109 West-street, 17.3x87.4, sold for $19,000; No. 110 West-street, 29.4x100, purchased by Mr. DUNNING, for $23,600; the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-street, 25x106, by SAMUEL MASON, for $25,000; No. 75 Cortlandt-street, 22x58, by ROBT. FRANCIS, for $17,000; the Northern Hotel, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-street, corner of West-street, was bought by SAMUEL MASON for $76,500; Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-street, each 26x82.11, by SAMUEL MASON, for $13,000 apiece; No. 380 Washington-street, corner of Beach-street, 20x62, by MARTIN HANKEN, for $13,700; No. 382, next house, same dimensions, by Mr. DUNNING, for $9,250; No. 44 West Fourth-street, late No. 300 Fourth-street, 20x56.6, by EDWARD J. ROBERTS, for $16,050. The terms of this sale obliged the payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money by the 1st of March; sixty per cent. could remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

The firm of E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold at auction yesterday a five-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-street, north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt-street, lot 21.10x27.6x159, under direction of JOHN SEDGWICK, special receiver. It brought $33,000. The same firm also sold for $22,500 the five-story and basement brick store and dwelling, No. 160 Greenwich-street, west side, third lot south of Cortlandt-street, 26.2x25.5x60.2.

ANSON HUBBELL, real estate broker, No. 586 Sixth-avenue, has sold the house and lot No. 450 Fifth-avenue, belonging to the estate of C. M. CONNOLLY, to REUBEN W. HOWES, firm of HOWES & MACY, bankers, Wall-street. Price, $120,000. Size of house, 32.9x74; lot, 32.9x110.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James H. Miller.	
H. and l. No. 126 Cedar-st., 11x49x24	$3,900
H. and l. No. 125 Cedar-st., 18x54	7,100
H. and l. No. 141 Washington-st., 18x55.4	8,000
H. and l. No. 109 West-st., 17.4x87.4	19,000
H. and l. No. 110 West-st., 27.3x100	23,600
H. and l., Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., 25x108	25,000
H. and l. No. 75 Cortlandt-st., 22x58	17,000
The Northern Hotel, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt, corner of West-st.	76,500
H. and l. No. 164 Washington-st., 26x82	13,000
H. and l. No. 166 Washington-st., 26x82	13,000
H. and l. No. 380 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st., 20x62	13,700
H. and l. No. 382 Washington-st., 20x62	9,250
H. and l. No. 44 West 4th-st., 20x56.6	16,050
By E. H. Ludlow.	
5-story brick h. and l. No. 209 Pearl-st., 21.10x27.6x159	$33,000
5-story brick h. No. 160 Greenwich-st., 26.2x25.5x60.2	22,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ann-st., n. e. s., 28.1 ft. n.w. of land of F. Panton, thence n. e. 60.6 ft., thence n. e. 12 ft., thence s. e. 19.1 ft., thence s.w. 12 ft., thence s. w. 58 ft., thence n. w. 19.1 to beginning	$100,000
Ann-st., n. e. s., 5 ft. n.w. of land of F. Panton, thence n. e. 70 ft., thence n. w. 103.6 ft., thence n. e. 65.10 ft., thence s. e. 101.10 ft., thence s. w. 122.10 ft., thence n. w. 9 ft. to beginning	
Bowery and 3d-st., s. e. corner, 103.7x140	90,000
Charles-st., n. s., 222 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 20x94.10	17,500
Bayard-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Bowery, 25x85	12,000
Clinton-st., No. 173, 25x100	30,200
7th-st., s. w. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x90.10	20,250
15th-st., s. s., 167 ft. e. of 2d-av., 26x100	29,000
21st-st., s. s., 479.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19.9x98.9	nom.
29th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., 46.8x98.9	13,500
34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9	7,500
34th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
35th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x98.9	6,500
35th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,750
39th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	1,500
39th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,500
39th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,500
40th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 4th-av., 24.10x98.9	14,900
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
43d-st., s. s., 149 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	13,500
49th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	17,750
53d-st. and 9th-av., n. e. corner, 65x—	46,000
56th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x200.10 } deed, 1867	20,000
58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100	
59th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	18,900
60th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20.6x100.5	9,500
76th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x102.2	18,000
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	500
84th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x102.2	36,000
115th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.10	8,000
116th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 55.6x95	nom.
117th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.10	1,500
117th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.10	200
121st-st. and 4th-av., n. w. corner, 30 lots, 405x100.11x200x100.11x305x201.10	80,000
124th-st., n. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 69.6x100.11	9,240
125th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 112x126.5	nom.
1st-av., w. s., 118.1 ft. n. of 23d-st., 19.4x100	23,200
3d-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 58th-st., 50.5x95	70,000
4th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 38th-st., 24.7x80	60,000
4th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 38th-st., deed 1867, 24.7x80	49,000
4th-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 128th-st., 39.11x70	7,000
9th-av., e. s., 26.4 ft. s. of 18th-st., 25.3x100	6,300
9th-av. and 18th-st., s. e. corner, 24.4x100	8,500
10th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 49.4x100	8,500
11th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 37th-st., 24.8x100	3,000
11th-av., e. s., at its intersection with centre line of the block at 34th and 35th sts., 49.4x100	9,500
Avenue C, e. s., 22.11 ft. n. of 9th-st., 213x58	16,250
Lot No. 1,454, Delancy's map, Norfolk-st., 25x100	18,500
Lot No. 330, Anthony Lispenard's map, Laurens-st., w. s., 25x87	19,000
Leases.	
2d-av., No. 361, 5 years, per year	$800
Lawrence-st., s. s., 112 ft. e. of Broadway, 5 years, per year	750
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., n. s., 192.10 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100	$20,000
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 400 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	225
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 425 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	225
Chestnut-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100, h. and l.	4,250
Clymer-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lee-av., 20x100, h. and l.	5,700
Green-st., s. s., 238.7 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100, ½ share	500
Cooper-st., s. s., 201 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 19.7x100	7,500
Hoyt-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 20x75	7,500
India-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	800
Irving-place, n. e. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Stockholm-st., 25x100	225
Madison-st., s. e. s., 325 ft. s. w. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100	225
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Irving-av., 25x100	175
Monroe-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Reed-av., 91.4x127.8x89.4	1,000
Reed-av., 350 ft. e. of, and Gates-av., 100 ft. s. of, rear lot, 16.6x23.7x16.11	
Nelson-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 100x152.5, &c.	nom.
Poplar-st., n. s., 176.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 19.7x102.8	16,500
President-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20x100, h. and l.	8,050
Quincey-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x100	600
Quincey-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100, h. and l.	6,400
Richards-st., s. e. s., 80 ft. s. w. of Sullivan-st., 20x100	689
Tillary-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Stanton-st., 25x100, q.c.	nom.
Webster-place, w. s., 103.8 ft. n. of Middle-st., 52.5x98.11, 3 lots, Jan. 31, 1870	12,000
Same premises, Feb. 1, 1870	16,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	5,000
1st-place, s. s., 101 ft. e. of Court-st., 60.3x11x38.1x101.8x50x200x49, 4 lots	30,000
1st-place, centre line, 150 ft. e. of Court-st., s. 50 x s. 158.5	
South 1st and 1st sts., n. w. corner, 25x— to Two Rod road	11,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th-st., 40x120	3,460
South 7th-st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 2d-st., 24x80, No. 86	5,500
11th-st., n. s., 235.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.2x100	4,423
Coney Island plank road, w. s., 175 ft. n. of Johnson-st., Flatbush, 112.4x— to Poplar-st., —x—x—	13,375
Gates-av., n. s., 138.6 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 19x75	15,000
Greene-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Reed-av., 25x100	1,000
Long Island Railroad, s. s., 176.2 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 27x74.1	200
Ralph-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x80	5,000
Throop-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Whipple-st., 20x71.2, h. and l.	2,950
Wyckoff-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Madison-av., 25x97.9	225
6th-av., e. s., 194.6 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18x98.11, h. and l.	3,000
10th-av., s. e., 75 ft. n. e. of 16th-st., 25x97.10	2,000
New-Utrecht.	
Plot at n. w. corner of Leffert's, (Leffert's heirs,) now Kohl's, 20 acres, 19 perches	$5,038
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburg.	
Chatterton Hill road, n. s., lot No. 22, Chattertonville	$500
Orchard-st., w. s., adjoining John Dowd's, 15x72	200
East Chester.	
9th-av., e. s., lot No. 143 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$200
Morrisania.	
College-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of Main-st., 50x100	$5,500
West Farms.	
Union-av., s. w. s., 82 ft. n. w. of Hoffman-st., 53x216	$800
Devoe-st., n. e. s., adjoining Highbridge-av., 25x125	1,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Newtown.	
22 acres, map property of W. Covert, deceased	$2,500
Long Island City.	
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, block No. 8 A, East 3d-st.	$4,500
Flushing.	
3 acres salt meadow, Van Wyck's property	$184
Bayside-st., s. s., adjoining Leland's, 100x100	500
Rockville Centre.	
Merrick and Jamaica plank road, s. s., Davison's property	$550
Jamaica.	
Hempstead and Jamaica turnpike, n. s., adjoining Bett's 40 acres, Titus'	$18,000
Union-av., e. s., 1,003.3 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 50x125	7,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Lease of h. and l. No. [illegible] Montgomery-st., 10 years, per year	$1,200
Division-st., s. s., adjoining lot No. 49 on Cole's map	1,300
Bergen.	
Garabrant-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Wiley-place, 200x160	$16,000
Hudson City.	
Vine-st., n. s., 137 ft. w. of Chestnut-av., 18.4x71	$1,650
Palisade-av., lot No. 14, Van Vorst Heights Company's map, 25x100	3,700
Bayonne.	
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, section No. 147, Graves' map, January, 1869	$875
Weehawken.	
Lots Nos. 11 and 16, map of Nile's property, 50x100	$418
Newark.	
3 tracts of land containing 2 acres	$4,000
Broad-st., e. s., 167 ft. from Clark-st., 17x60	3,100
Corey-st., e. s., 100 ft. from Marland, 25x110	1,200
Belleville-av., e. s., adjoining A. B. Parker's, 50x229	5,000
Walnut and Mulberry sts., n. e. corner, 100x97	14,000
Catherine-st., w. s., adjoining O. Hadley's, 28x104	3,550
12th-av., n. s., 75 ft. from s. of 9th-st., 50x160	250
Belleville.	
Union-av., e. s., 445 ft. from John-st., 30x155	$300
Plank road to Newark, e. s., 66 ft. front on Passaic river	4,000
Woodside.	
Opposite the s. end of Bird's Dam, 15 76-100 acres	$5,000
Bloomfield.	
Three tracts of N. A. Adams' property	$10,000
South Orange.	
Asa R. Randolph's property, 17 98-100 acres	$13,576
Clinton.	
Bruen-av., e. s., 706 ft. from Spring-av., 50x134	$390
Caldwell.	
John D. Pier's property, 48¼ acres	$1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 41st-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, brick.
West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
East 46th-st., near 4th-av., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 49th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, brown stone.
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
Madison-av., several first-class houses.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 43 New-st.; about 39x75; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 58TH-ST.—A choice corner plot, ten lots, (or divided;) very cheap; terms easy; also, the finest plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., 43d to 59th and 86th sts.; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 69 West 4th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x120, with an ell 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—A superior, full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order, price very reasonable, with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE PROPERTY for business purposes, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., being 53 feet on Bleecker-st. by 75 feet on Downing-st.; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 27th-st., near Broadway, with furniture as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on West 37th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.; in good order, with early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, corner Waverley-place and Greene-st, 23 feet wide by 100. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BAXTER-ST., NEAR Grand-st. or Centre Market, a plot of ground, 50x77 feet, with four brick buildings on it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house on Park-av.; all modern improvements and immediate possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. A bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE
VERY LOW.

The property known as "Elmwood," formerly the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., situated in South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., on the line of the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, half way between Schenectady and Saratoga, with a fine mansion, furnished complete, with all the modern improvements; comfortable farm house, and extensive and most convenient barns, outbuildings and stock yards; as complete as any in the country.

260 ACRES OF LAND,

50 woodland, and the remainder under a high state of cultivation. All stock, implements of husbandry and present crops to be sold, if desired, with the property. For particulars apply to the owner.
J. SAVAGE DELAVAN,
No. 93 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

ON NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York, one and a half from station, a furnished house of eleven rooms, furnace, stationary tubs, &c., for sale or to let; price, including horse, carriage, two cows, hens, farming implements and two acres of land, $10,000; rent, including everything but silver, $200 per month. Address B., Post Office, Box No. 3,670.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—1½ MILES from depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey; house large, complete order, with all the modern improvements; spring water conducted throughout the house; 7 acres, with more land if desired; large garden; house beautifully shaded; advertiser goes out daily; will take parties direct to the place. Full particulars given at No. 8 Broad-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE house, greenhouse, barn and outbuildings with three acres of land on west bank of Hudson River, between Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, N. J., opposite Manhattanville. Fine garden, flowers, fruit, &c., in abundance; situation unsurpassed with splendid river view; for sale cheap or will rent for $800. G. K. SHERIDAN, 22 Thomas-st., east of West Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FINE FARM, FORTY ACRES, GOOD improvements, finely fruited, &c.; near village and depot; 1½ hours by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; cheap, to close an estate. Also, 120 acre farm; — acres valuable timber, same vicinity, a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS., A spacious mansion, furnished or unfurnished, near the centre of the town. It has all the modern improvements; commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Connecticut River. Address Post Office Box No. 276, New-York.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots near station, for sale or to lease by DR. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET, or the entire building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; size 42x130 feet. Inquire of W. S. WRIGHT, No. 61 William-st., between 11 and 12 A. M.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW STORE No. 433 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 50 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, [illegible] five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 886 Broadway before May 1.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A house containing 12 rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c., standing on one acre of land, seven minutes' walk from the station. The ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place New-York.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, E. D.; the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New-York. For particulars, apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, No. 60 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1870, NOR THREE or more years, store and lofts on east side of Broadway, near 30th-st.; use of lot, 28x90; store, 25x60. Apply to AUGUST LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FINELY-LIGHTED OFFICES on first floor, and lofts of the new building, Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st. Inquire on the premises, of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.—Below Union-square, for small families which must reside in town, three or four rooms to each. Proposals with references desired so as to adapt to suitable applicants. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE to let, No. 14 Clinton-place, near Broadway. For terms inquire at No. 10 East 17th-st., before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FIRST-class house on Remsen-st., elegantly furnished. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A STORE SUITABLE for our business. Address J. & I. CODDINGTON, apothecaries, No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE LOTS,
BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY
IN
WILLIAMSBURG.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF Twenty-six lots of land, situate on North 9th and North 10th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District (late Williamsburg,) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the South Pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present Bulkhead Line, and of extending the pier to the respective bulkhead and pier lines as laid down in the map. On the premises are large sheds, engine and boiler house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a brick dwelling house.

The sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of wharf property for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the depth of water on the piers being sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage.

It is believed that this property carries with it a larger extent of water right than any other plot of land of equal size on the Brooklyn shore, from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint. Uplands, exclusive of streets, 65,000 square feet. Water right, between present bulkhead and pier line, 147,000 square feet.

Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
JAN. 19, 1870. Transfer Agent.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.
A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES

TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅞	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67	114	114¼
Coupon, 1881	118	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	114	114¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	115	115⅛	10-40 Regis.	109	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	111⅜	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	115	115⅛	Gold	120¾	120⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	115	115⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅞	114⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

$30,000 AND $7,000 TO LOAN ON first-class improved City property. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE,
EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT OF TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of securities equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers,
CHARLES R. CARRYL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 19, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at the President's office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing. H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I am prepared to lend money on approved real estate in New-York City and vicinity. Principals only dealt with.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 3, 1870.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THE receipt of $125 61 sent me anonymously by a person who believes himself indebted in that amount to the United States Government.
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

96.—AM COMPELLED TO GO TO W. to-night.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	168,375

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1870.

COUPONS ON THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox. The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Town Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York. JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 2 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

COAL.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company's celebrated Lackawanna Coal.

Furnace	$6 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Egg	$6 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Stove	$6 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Screened and delivered from yard, West 14th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Dealers supplied.
N. B. GUYRE.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE, $1 50 PER CHALdron in yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue C, and foot of West 18th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Association of Master Masons, held Feb. 3, 1870, at the Exchange Room, No. 51 Liberty-st., it was resolved, that on and after Feb. 7, we will pay to stonemasons and bricklayers ($4) four dollars per day; also to laborers ($2 25) two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, ten hours constituting a day's work.
D. C. WEEKS, Chairman, pro tem.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

THE CREDITORS OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO. are requested to attend a final meeting at No. 53 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 12 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in Minneapolis, Minn., until Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, piling and trestle work on twenty-one miles of railway, between the towns of Hastings and Red Wing, on the line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. Maps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, No. 169 3d-st., St. Paul.
D. C. SHEPARD,
Chief Engineer Minnesota Railway Construction Co.
Dated Jan. 29, 1870.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A STYLISH TEAM OF WELL-matched horses; must trot in 2:50, or better. Address L. L., *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE……DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT……LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE……ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Price of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 5th of Feb. at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Aleppo, Thursday, Feb. 24
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin……$130, gold. Second Cabin……$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris……$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin……$80, gold. Steerage……$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
CAMBRIA……Feb. 5
IOWA……Feb. 12
ANGLIA……Feb. 19
COLUMBIA……Feb. 26
EUROPA……Mar. 5
INDIA……Mar. 12
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD……Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE……Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING……March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN……Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON……Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)……Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH. Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken through at low rates for St. Louis, [illegible] and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NAVIGATION STILL CONTINUES open between New-York, Albany and Troy. The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular line, will leave this TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.; connecting with railroads for the West and North. Passengers and freight taken at low rates. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that the disease known as the Relapsing Fever, is hereby declared to be a disease of a contagious or infectious nature, within the meaning of the nineteenth section of the Ordinances of this Board, and that the same reports are required to be made in respect to said disease as are required relative to any disease mentioned in said section.
GEO. B. LINCOLN, President.
[L. S.] EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A [illegible] cook; a respectable [illegible] highly recommended [illegible] No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD seamstress having a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing; any lady requiring her services can have them for $5 a week for the present, as she wishes to get customers. Can be seen at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country, one as thorough cook; makes pastries, soups and jellies; the other as regular laundress; does up linens in style, or thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 149 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist at washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a respectable Protestant young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; can be well recommended in every respect. Apply from 11 to 2 at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress or waitress and chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 253 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation; is a good seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for her French maid, who perfectly understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties of a lady's maid. Call for two days at No. 19 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements to make and trim ladies' and children's dresses; work taken home or machine furnished. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 517 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant cook; country or City; she is an excellent cook; meats, soup, pastry, creams; excellent baker; care of milk and butter, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; is a good, efficient servant; prefers the country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 329.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of two adults and one child; one hour from the City; references required. Call at No. 1 Park-place, Westcott Express Company, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion to do general housework, or would take care of children; never been out to service. Call at No. 228 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chambermaid and would be willing to assist in waiting; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent maid to go to Europe with a family; is willing to take charge of children; has been before. Can be seen at her present situation, 20 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a French girl, understanding thoroughly all kinds of cooking; salary expected, $30. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation in a private family; is a first-class laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored cook, in a private family or boarding house. Address for two days M. S., No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 711 9th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY MRS. LOONEY, FAMILY washing, or would go out by the day; prices moderate. Apply at No. 433 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PARLOR maid and to assist with the waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 70 Charles-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; IS a good laundress and understands fluting. Call at No. 335 5th-st., rear building, first floor.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a hotel, a widower's family, or an institution, or any employment where menial service is not required. Call or address R., No. 146 East 53d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an English married man, one child; no objection to take charge of a small farm; wife will take charge of dairy and poultry; has the best of references and fully understands everything that belongs to the business of a gardener. Address W. H., care of seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE situations; man as good gardener, will make himself useful; the wife can take any situation in the house; very respectable; six years in their last place; or will take charge and work a farm. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call on or address for two days T. R., No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man, (a Protestant;) can give the best of reference as to capability to take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c. Call on or address GARDENER, No. 116 West 28th-st., stating particulars.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; married; without children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference. Address L. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands gardening in all its branches; would be willing to make himself useful; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man of experience in the profession; first-class references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; five years in last place. Address J. H. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARdener of first-rate abilities on any place requiring improvement; understands hot and cold graperies, forcing vegetables, &c. Address L. O., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; thoroughly understands all branches belonging to the business; married man. Address for three days F. B. C., seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING French, Spanish and English, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries, soups, jellies and creams; best reference given. Apply at No. 123 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a single private religious family. Any message left with Mrs. REILLY, 19th-st. Church, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Frenchman thoroughly understanding his business; good references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; two years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 38 Lexington-av., stable office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man; a place with some glass and a cottage. Address E. J. C., No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion of any kind, to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

HELP WANTED.

$100 PER WEEK.—DON'T COMPLAIN of hard times when you have a competency within your reach. Agents, both male and female, are making $100 per week selling our new work, PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. They have no competition; there never was a book published like it; anybody can sell it; everybody buys it. Send for circular containing table of contents of this wonderful work. Address WELLS & COFFIN, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—A STOUT ACTIVE YOUTH, willing to work in a wholesale commission store, who lives with his parents, and can give good references; wages, first year, $5 a week. Address Post Office Box No. 2,[illegible], City.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED CARpet salesmen. Address M., Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE HIMself generally useful in leather store, No. 38 Bowery. Reference required.

AN OFFICE BOY WANTED.—APPLY at No. 18 Greene-st.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER
WILL SELL,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,
The FINE ART COLLECTION of the late
THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,
(and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of,)
At 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States.
VALUED AT $500,000,
AND COMPRISING NEARLY
TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS,
every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it the income of a princely fortune.

Among them are originals by
BENJ. WEST, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER LELY, GODFREY KNELLER, ALLAN RAMSAY, GEORGE MORLAND, HOGARTH, TURNER, NASMYTH, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART,
And others of the English School.
BOUCHER, DE BUFE, ISABEY, MIGNARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBINET,
And others of the French School.
SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, TENIERS, VAN OSTADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DYKE, &c.
Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as
TITIAN, RUBENS, JORDEANS, HONTHORST, and others, some of which are unquestioned originals.
300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as
SULLY, INMAN, BIERSTADT, DURAND, BROWN, PEALE, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HART,
and nearly every one known ten years ago.

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, No. 831 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents by the auctioneers.

ART SALE—SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. are pleased to announce that they will sell by auction next week, FRIDAY, the unique and elegant collection of paintings of the well-known connoisseur John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn. This collection numbers thirty paintings—gems of art—such as will warrant the assertion that no collection of equal beauty and merit (of this description) has ever before been offered for sale by auction in this City. Among them will be found seven by S. R. Gifford, five by J. F. Kensett, two by Whittredge, together with choice specimens by Durand, Eastman, Johnson, Lang, Loop, Rabbe, Troyon, Diaz, and others. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Household furniture, mirrors, pianos, sewing machines, &c., &c.; rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and reps, marble-top centre tables, clocks, black walnut bedsteads, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, engravings, chandeliers, rosewood extension table, stoves, &c., &c.

Also at 12 o'clock, several rosewood frame square and grand pianos by well-known makers, ebony parlor organ, music box, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:
3,668 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,106 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of brig *Antelope*, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALE.—DIAMOND WATCHES, jewelry, cutlery and fancy goods, by A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, No. 427 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) 4th, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

LAW SCHOOL
OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS:
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading and Evidence.
CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills and Administration.
JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States and in some departments unequaled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address
J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

MISS C. MERLE,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

A LADY RESIDING IN THE VICINITY of Madison-square, who has one little girl, is desirous of meeting with one or two others to educate with her own, and remain in her family. Arrangements may be made either for the school year or permanently. The highest references will be given and also required. Address till March 1, M. M. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, for young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, No. 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate rooms for ladies desirous of learning French.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as resident or visiting governess, by a lady about 20; competent to instruct thoroughly in English, French and music. Apply for one week at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL DISCUSS the subject, *Eternal Loss*, at the Church of Our Saviour, [illegible] Universalist, [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs., next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING service at 7½.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE, [illegible] demande une place dans une famille respectable pour soigner des enfants [illegible] coudre, ou faire des chambres. S'adresser No. 304 6th-av., entre 19e et 20e rues, 3 étage.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, FEB. 4—
LEFRANC.
Grand revival of Auber's sparkling Opera
MASANIELLO;
OR, THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI,
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
GRAND BALLET, NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Signor LEFRANC in his great role of MASANIELLO, and the following unprecedented cast:
SIGNOR LEFRANC,
MLLE. SAND, MLLE. LAMI,
SIGNORS REYNA, BARILI, REICHARDT, AND OTHERS.
GRAND TARENTELLA
BY MLLE. OBERTI, MLLE. BERTHA, AND MR. MARWIG.
CONDUCTOR……MAX MARETZEK

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), FEB. 5,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
LEFRANC.
ONLY TIME FOR A MATINEE,
MASANIELLO,
with the above unprecedented cast.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE……$1
RESERVED SEATS……50c. EXTRA
MONDAY, FEB. 7, FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.

FIFTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 5, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
OURS. OURS. OURS.
OURS. OURS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 5,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

BROADWAY, COR. 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
TWO "ORIGINAL" OF ALL "CARDIFF" GIANTS.
THE "CHILD COLOSSUS,"
14 years old, weighs 368 pounds.
Every day at 2,
WILLIAM TELL.
OLIVIA AND ROSA BAND.
LAST WEEK of IXION and DORABELLA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime!
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT……Director
CINDERELLA MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME,
singularly novel and immensely popular, introducing
MANY NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS.
THE FOUR DANZERS. HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
The laughable Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.
Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies' tickets, $3. Sold by
FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 896 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 26 Murray-st.
For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
Further particulars hereafter.

1870. 1870.

BAL D'OPERA.

MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.
Two colossal orchestras will be in attendance under the direction of Messrs. Lander & Grill.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.
To be had at the Academy; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway, and from the Committee.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
GENERAL REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Feb. 4.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss KELLOGG, the eminent vocaliste.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, the distinguished pianiste.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
CONDUCTOR, Herr CARL BERGMANN,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front and back parlor and sleeping room, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board; terms, including fire and gas, $20 per week; house in a very pleasant locality up town, west side, convenient to University-place cars and the principal hotels; family private and very small. Address Q. M. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address with name, H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING superior accommodation, without board, in a strictly private family, residing in East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., may address with name, L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire third floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; the highest references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS THREE VAcant rooms in the large corner house, No. 100 East 23d-st.; location unsurpassed; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOME APARTMENTS WITH superior board in a family residing in their own house. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

TO RENT—ON SECOND FLOOR, A LARGE front room, well furnished, suitable for two gentlemen; family private; reference required. Call at No. 276 6th-av.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—Handsome suite of rooms, bath connecting, private table if desired; house first class; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—Furnished; hot and cold water; every convenience for comfort; breakfast if desired. No. 1,179 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James'.

PARTIES DESIRING CHOICE boarding places or rent or furnished houses apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses registered and inspected free of charge.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A front room, [illegible] house of a private family, at No. [illegible] West [illegible] References exchanged.

COMFORTABLE LARGE ROOMS, with good board. No. [illegible] West 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND FUR[illegible]. Apply to BOARDING [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT [illegible] at moderate prices; No. 302 [illegible] respectable American family.

NO. [illegible] WEST 16TH-ST.—TWO DESIRAble rooms to let, with board. Apply, with references as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager……Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
The Manager begs to announce
THE LAST NIGHT
AND
LAST MATINEE
OF
OURS.
in consequence of the immediate production of Mr. Robertson's comedy of SCHOOL.
A SPLENDID MILITAY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER and Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT; THE BAND OF "OURS."

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office for its repetition, it will be presented
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, will be produced T. W. Robertson's comedy of
SCHOOL.
This play will be presented with the same care and completeness which distinguished the production of Ours.
MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA in rehearsal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers……JARRETT & PALMER
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1870.
FOURTH WEEK.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
AND
Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
who will appear in the
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
Adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Captain Henri de Lagardere……Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers……Miss LE CLERCQ
Prince de Gonzague……Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles……Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans……Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus……Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duchess de Nevers……Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zilla (a Zingara)……Miss IONE BURKE
Lords, Ladies, Gypsies, Guards, Attendants, &c., &c.
The drama will be presented with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
GEO. L. FOX IN TWO GREAT PARTS.
The performance will commence with
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
AMINADAB SLEEK, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
To conclude with the farce of
THE SPITFIRE.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the Olympic's entire company.
THIS GREAT ENTERTAINMENT
Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. Next week, Mr. GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager……Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
SURF,
THE GREAT
SUCCESS.
FOURTH GRAND
SURF
MATINEE, TO-MORROW AT 2.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
** IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL, for immediate production, a new work of powerful human interest, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, founded on the latest sensation of Parisian theatrical circles, and entitled FROU FROU.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
OURS. OURS. OURS.
OURS. OURS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 5,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats.

THE THOMPSON
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
The most remarkable on this continent, is now on public exhibition at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive Galleries, 831 Broadway.
Open day and evening.
Free to all.
Sale begins Feb. 7.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing the same facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

LECTURES

POPULAR ILLUSTRATED
LECTURES.
PROF. NOYES, M. D., ON
SCIENCE OF SIGHT.
Y. M. C. Association, FRIDAY evenings in February.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY
LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M.
Professor FROBISHER, assisted by the PHONA CLUB, will give a series of readings and recitations.
ADMISSION FREE.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock.
THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE.
A geological lecture with a hundred PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS by Professor A. Rohde.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS STOCK of saddlery and harness, in all its departments, now offered for sale, as the firm is about to remove to another city; stock about $25,000; store large, with two years' lease, at $3,000 per annum. Business good, giving opportunity for a party to succeed to an established firm and good business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$100,000 CAPital.—The above amount wanted to engage in a wholesale business already established; party may be either active or special; good references given. For particulars address with real name Post Office Box No. 5,922, New-York. All communications will be confidential.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, at No. 5 Broad-st., under the firm of EVANS, WHARTON & CO., for the transaction of a banking and brokerage business.
MANLIUS G. EVANS,
CADWALADER EVANS,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange,
WILLIAM F. WHARTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of E. A. HAYT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. HAYT is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed,) E. A. HAYT,
JAMES WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

THE FIRM OF MOSELEY & TYNBERG is this day dissolved by limitation. W. F. MOSELEY is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.
W. F. MOSELEY,
D. TYNBERG.

DRY GOODS.

MERINO UNDER WEAR.

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR.……Proprietor.
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870,
First night of Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, by Jas. C. Foster and John E. McDonough, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
the Great Dramatic Pageant of the Nineteenth Century.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.
NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS, BANNERS AND TROPHIES.
DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
the most wonderful and dazzling scenic achievement of the age.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
300 AUXILIARIES.
Seats secured ten days in advance at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.
LAST NIGHT OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
AND
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
who has had a success second to none in the title role, and whose assumption has been praised by both Press and public as the
BEST YET SEEN.
A FINE ORCHESTRA, NEW COSTUMES,
BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE.
LARGEST CHORUS IN AMERICA.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY EVENING, GRAND DUCHESSE IN BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, FIRST PERFORMANCE OF
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Seats for sale at the Theatre, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
OURS. OURS. OURS.
OURS. OURS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 5,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats.

APOLLO HALL.

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
MAC EVOY'S
Great Pictorial and Musical Entertainment,
THE NEW HIBERNICON,
REPRESENTING A TOUR IN IRELAND;
Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
This great work of art will be exhibited at the above hall every evening.
Mr. ROBERT BYRNES
AS BARNEY THE GUIDE.
Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Matinee WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Miss E. A. HAMLIN……Soprano
Signor P. CENTEMERI……Distinguished Baritone
Mr. B. MOLLENHAUER……Violin
Mr. R. MOLLENHAUER……Cornet
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN……Organist
Mr. A. L. MORA……Conductor
Owing to the great popularity of these MATINEES doors will be open at 2. Concert at 3. Admission
25 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Third week of the never before equaled Pantomime of BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS.
Crowded every night. Best trick and transformations.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

"LIFE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA."

A LECTURE
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
At Irving Hall,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
May be had at No. 61 Chambers-st. and at Irving Hall on the day and evening of the lecture.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 321ST successive "DEATH TO ENGLAND" LECTURE—PRESIDENTIAL GREENBACK COURSE OF 1,000—TAMMANY NEXT SUNDAY: "World! Flesh! Devil!" Appointments—Salem, 4th; Poughkeepsie, 5th; New-York, Sunday, (seventh sensation sermon,) 6th: "Old Fogies of the Bible;" Waterbury, 7th; Norwich, 8th; Glenn's Falls, 9th; Easton, (second lecture,) 10th; Danville, (second lecture,) 11th; Sunbury, 12th; New-York, Sunday, (eighth sensation sermon,) 13th: "Susanah, Bath, Elders, Beecher, Garrison;" Danbury, (second lecture,) 14th; Holyoke, (fourth lecture,) 15th; Northampton, (second lecture,) 16th; Springfield, (third lecture,) 17th; Sing Sing, 18th; Peekskill, 19th; New-York, Sunday, (ninth sensation sermon,) 20th: "Restelism or Infanticide;" Cohoes, (second lecture,) 21st; Rome, (second lecture,) 22d; Owego, (second lecture,) 23d; Seneca Falls, 24th; Newburg, (second lecture,) 25th; Allentown, 26th; New-York, Sunday, (tenth sensation sermon,) 27th: "Down Old Testament—Up New." One hundred and fifty engagements ahead.
GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary,
No. 137 Grand-st.

"TRAIN EXTRA," (Fenian campaign organ,) circulation 200,000; annual subscription, $1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS ROTHSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Harris Rothstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 3d day of February, 1870.
f4-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. TALCOTT, bankrupt.—No. 2,383.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles M. Talcott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870.
ja28-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. DUSTAN, bankrupt.—The above-named John F. Dustan, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having petitioned for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under the said act, in accordance with an order of this Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear before the said District Court at chambers thereof at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1870.
ja28-1aw3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN MAENEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 2,325.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herman Maenel, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1870.
f4-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. DAVIS & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to this Court for leave to discontinue said matter and withdraw the petition and schedule therein from the files of this Court, upon the ground that all of the indebtedness of said bankrupts has been settled. By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts and other persons in interest to appear on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at chambers of said District Court, before Edgar Ketchum, one of the registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show why the said application for discontinuance and withdrawal should not be granted.—Dated Feb. 3, 1870.
f4-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of said Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LYNCH and MATTHIAS LYNCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of John Lynch and Matthias Lynch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870.
ja21-law3wF* N. VAN BEIL, Assignee.

No. 2,377.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WINTHROP E. HILTON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Winthrop E. Hilton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of December, 1869.
GEORGE R. JAQUES, Assignee.
ja28-law3w*

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Mayor and a deputation of the Common Council of Baltimore, *en route* for Massachusetts to attend the funeral of Mr. PEABODY, called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and, in the absence of his Honor, were received by Marshal TOOKER. They visited the Governor's room and the Courts, were introduced to several members of the Common Council, and subsequently drove to the Central Park. They leave the City this morning.

Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON delivered the third of a series of lectures last evening, at the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, in aid of a fund for the erection of a new Baptist house of worship, before a large audience. The subject was "Jerusalem Within and Without," and the lecture embraced a description of his recent tour through the Holy Land. Mr. PENDLETON gave a vivid detail of his impressions of Jerusalem, and the habits and customs of the Syrians, and a narrative of his visit to the several places consecrated by the sufferings and miracles of the Saviour. The lecture was replete with interesting and useful anecdotes, and was frequently applauded.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association announce four lectures by Professor NOYES, M. D., of Bellevue College, to be delivered on successive Friday evenings in February. The subject is "Sight and Hearing." Professor NOYES' lectures will be fully and beautifully illustrated, some of the apparatus having been specially prepared for the occasion. His subject is a novel one, but his large experience as a Professor of Ophthalmic Diseases and the ample illustrations, cannot fail to make the lectures instructive as well as interesting.

Judge HARTMAN has decided for the plaintiff in the case of BERNARD *vs.* COHEN, awarding the full amount claimed, $99 99. Under this judgment, Marshal PATRICK BYRNS yesterday paid a visit to Hon. JACOB COHEN, and seized his horse and wagon for that amount.

The officers and members of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment, of whom the late ALEX. MCLEOD was Captain, were present at the funeral yesterday at No. 351 West Twenty-first-street. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

ALEXANDER TROUP, executive officer of the National Labor Union of this State, has issued an address to the workingmen, calling attention to the objects of the organization, and giving information regarding the method in which labor unions in the Assembly Districts may be formed.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, THOMAS FOLEY, FRANCIS BLACKETT and THOMAS WARD were charged with stealing tobacco worth $100 from the premises of Mr. JOSEPH BARON, No. 6 Monroe-street. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were held to answer in default of $1,000 bail. THOMAS LYONS was charged, at the instance of FREDERICK MICHEL, No. 61 Bowery, with stealing eight wine casks, valued at $42, and committed for examination.

The German-American School Club of the Twenty-first Ward met at No. 479 Third-avenue last night, Dr. J. F. STEBLE presiding, when they resolved to present to the Board of School Trustees of the ward a petition for introducing the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the grammar schools of the ward, according to the plan adopted by the Board of Education.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer *Lackawanna*, in charge of Superintendent Captain WATERS, which went in search of the steamer *Brunette*, sunk off Squan, N. J., by collision with the *Santiago de Cuba* on the 1st inst., has returned, and reports having found the steamer, sent down divers, cleared up the wreck, and placed a buoy marked "Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, 62 South-street," on the wreck. The weather was too heavy to continue operations to save the cargo. The Company have since dispatched their schooner *Ida Grant* with a large force of men and materials, hoping to save most of the steamer's cargo.

The annual ball of the Mutual Base Ball Club was held at Irving Hall last evening. The arrangements were conducted in a manner to insure success, and the large attendance of ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the festivities to the fullest extent. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was continued, with but slight intermission, up to an advanced hour this morning.

A German in this City has invented an apparatus to be applied to street cars, consisting of a lever and spring, by the use of which the moving power of a car, when stopped, is only checked, and not entirely interrupted, causing the horses no renewed effort in starting the car again. He intends to have his invention patented.

At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, Professor J. C. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., lectures on "Chemistry" this evening. The lecture will be illustrated by brilliant experiments, and will furnish an instructive entertainment.

It is announced that at an early day, following the official promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Secretary of State, the American Anti-Slavery Society will hold a fitting commemorative meeting in this City.

EDMUND REVIL, *Officier de la Garde Mobile de Paris*, who has figured in the Police Courts recently in the *rôle* of a swindler, is not to be confounded with the gentleman of the same name who resides at No. 19 West Twenty-fourth-street, and is a very different sort of person.

This evening Professor FROBISHER, assisted by the Phona Club, will give a series of readings and recitations for the people. They promise to be entertaining and interesting.

The election of delegates to the Mozart Democratic General Committee will take place next Thursday.

It is stated that Rev. HORACE COOKE is at present with his wife and boy near Boston. By them he was received warmly. It appears that he went to Chicago, among other places, whence he sent $75 of borrowed money. His friends say he needs rest and quiet now his mind is so much disordered.

The large attendance at the Leeds Art Galleries, to see the Thompson Collection of pictures, has led to the opening of the rooms in the evening, as well as throughout the day, until the sale, which will occur on Monday next.

The investigation in the celebrated Gatteman case, in which an impostor attempted to pass a large and valuable amount of silks through the Custom House in clock cases several months ago, still continues at the Custom House.

DANIEL ROSSITER, aged 52, had a leg broken at No. 45 Broadway by a bag of wool falling on him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. MICHAEL HALL, of No. 42 Mott-street, fell in the street last evening and fractured his leg. He was sent to Bellevue.

JAS. LYON, aged 13, of No. 140 Washington-street, was run over and seriously injured yesterday in Liberty-street by a horse and carriage driven by WICKSEN POWELL, of No. 129 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

A fire occurred last evening in Mrs. SMITH's fancy store, No. 22 Catherine-street, caused by a lighted match thrown among some cotton. It was extinguished by the Police with trifling damage. Another fire broke out in the basement of No. 57 Crosby-street, occupied by WM. NELSON, manufacturer of chignons. Damage, $500.

Deputy Surveyor LEWIS KIRKE on Wednesday seized twelve crates of Knickerbocker gin smuggled to this port on a sailing vessel now lying at the foot of Leroy and West streets, each crate containing twelve cases and each case twelve quart bottles.

The office of the General Agent of the Cartage Bureau has been removed to No. 71 Broadway. The system, under Mr. LINDSAY's able management, is in excellent working order.

JOHN WHITE, a colored cook on board the steamer *Bridgeport*, died suddenly yesterday at the pier near Catharine Ferry.

MARK SKINSON died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained by a fall on a railroad car a few days ago. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Jr., an employe of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of stealing a gold watch belonging to D. VEIT, of No. 23 Maiden-lane, valued at $40, which had been intrusted to him for delivery. As the prisoner confessed his guilt, the Magistrate held him for trial.

Mr. CHARLES FOX, a lonely and miserly man, who lived at No. 551 Third-avenue, who died on Wednesday from Bright's disease of the kidneys, was 63 years of age, a native of Connecticut, and was reputed wealthy in real estate. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society met yesterday afternoon, and excluded the reporters.

On the affidavits of Drs. WM. T. NEALIS and JOHN H. SMITH, of the Tombs Prison, Justice DOWLING yesterday committed the following persons to the asylum on Blackwell's Island for insanity: Henry Hegman, Mary Hurley, Mary Keirnan, Dora Dapey and Kate Fay.

The remains of an unknown woman were found yesterday in rear of premises No. 99 Clinton-street.

BROOKLYN.

WALTER H. MCCUTCHEON *alias* Walsh, a young man 24 years of age, was arrested yesterday charged with having, on the night of Jan. 31, in company with another man, assailed CHARLES KILLAM, of No. 266 Navy-street, and robbed him of his gold watch and chain valued at $200. The accused was locked up for examination. Pawn tickets for the property described as stolen were found on the person of the prisoner.

Application was made to United States Commissioner JONES, yesterday, by E. B. BOYES and BERGER & MEYER, to have W. S. MCCLURE, a grocer at No. 445 Myrtle-avenue, adjudged a bankrupt. It appears that [illegible] Wednesday night he removed all his goods from his place of business to different places in New-York, and that he has himself disappeared.

Miss MATILDA WHITMAN, who died Wednesday evening from the effects of the burns which she received on the stage of the Park Theatre, on the night of the 20th of December last, while she was acting as queen of the fairies in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," suffered terribly during her illness.

A sneak thief went into the house of Mrs. E. THOMPSON, No. 4 Irving-place, E. D., while the family were absent, on Wednesday, and stole $150 worth of silver ware, jewelry, &c., and escaped.

The Internal Revenue receipts in the Second District from May 1, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870, amounted to $1,252,927, a gain of $207,271 over the collections in the corresponding months of last year.

Another term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer has just closed. District-Attorney MORRIS being somewhat exhausted with the unusual labor of two trials in the Furman-street murder case, has not felt justified in further testing his strength by proceeding with any of the election fraud cases.

A pleasant literary and musical entertainment took place at Masonic Temple, Williamsburg, last evening, on the occasion of the installation of the officers of Friendship Union Lodge, No. 736, I. O. of G. T. Addresses were made by Colonel E. B. LANSING and Captain JOHN A. THOMPSON. Songs and recitations filled out the remainder of the evening's exercises. The following are the officers of the Lodge who were installed: E. M. Jones, Worthy Chief Templar; J. G. Hyde, P. W. Chief Templar; Charity Dennis, W. Vice-Templar; George H. Dennis, Worthy Secretary; Julia Hunt, W. Assistant Secretary; Louis H. Vogel, W. Financial Secretary; Mary W. Conlin, W. Treasurer; Thomas Smith, Worthy Marshal; Susan Griffith, W. D. Marshal; George W. Foster, Worthy Chaplain; Ann Mott, Worthy Inside Guard; Benjamin D. Westfall, W. Outside Guard; Elizabeth Westfall, Right Supporter; Rebecca Thompson, Left Supporter; Henry J. Vogel, Lodge Deputy.

The body of Mrs. CATHARINE ROBINSON, who was drowned with her husband last Saturday night, has been identified. It appears she lived at No. 56 Madison-street, New-York. The man who was drowned with her was her second husband, to whom she had been married about a year.

The Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen streets Railroad has been purchased by Messrs. THOS. BELL and HARVEY BAKER. They express a determination to make it a first-class road. The cars are, at present, in very bad condition, and any improvement will be cordially welcomed by passengers who travel on that route.

The connection between Police and Fire Commissioners' Headquarters by telegraph was completed yesterday. The new signals will begin to be used on the 15th inst.

The office of Mr. ARCHIBALD BLISS, Water Commissioner, at the City Hall, was crowded yesterday by anxious Navy Yard men beseeching him to save them from starvation. Each man's name was taken down to his apparent relief.

ELLEN and IDA CLEMENTS and KATE SMITH, the little girls who were arrested the other day for stealing dry goods, were yesterday sent to the House of Refuge; and WM. S. CLEMENTS and ANN CLEMENTS, the parents of the first two children, who were charged with receiving the goods stolen by the children, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The husband was admitted to bail in $4,000, and the wife was sent to jail. Both are drunkards.

JOSEPH R. LAURENS, merchant, residing in Classon-avenue, near Sackett-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. The charge was preferred by PETER LYNDE, who alleges that in an action in the City Court, in which Mrs. LYNDE was plaintiff, the accused took a false oath before Mr. WM. H. HOLLIS, referee. The prisoner waived examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WM. GLANEY was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $60 from the coat pocket of his room mate and fellow boarder, WM. BURRILL. GLANEY admitted having committed the crime, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. LYDIA WILLIAMSON, of Franklinville, a lady 85 years of age, set out from home last Monday to visit a sick friend, and on the way stopping to rest at the house of a neighbor, suddenly expired in her chair. She had enjoyed good health up to the day of her death, and only a week before had walked five miles in the same day.

Huntington Post Office has been designated a money order office by the Post Office Department.

On the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad the track is within one mile of Southampton. A strike on the road among the workmen has delayed it somewhat at present. The track layers are all at work, but the ballasting is suspended.

CHARLES H. PAYNE, of Sag Harbor, has been appointed First-Assistant Keeper of Montauk Point Light in place of ELIAS WALES, resigned.

A new depot on the Flushing and North Side Railroad is being erected by the Company at Little Neck, in conjunction with the citizens of that place. It will not be surpassed by any depot on the line, except those at Flushing and at Hunter's Point.

Constable DENIS CARLL, of Queens County, has been found guilty of extorting from WM. SIMMERS, a United States soldier, whom he had arrested for being drunk and disorderly, a promise to pay him $5, and in consideration thereof releasing him. The jury recommended him to mercy. He has not yet been sentenced.

At the recent special elections held at Newton, JOHN WINTERS was badly beaten by Constable JOHN CAROL. WINTERS is confined to his bed. Justice MCKINNA has issued a warrant for the arrest of CAROL.

The robbers of Mr. LEFFERTS BERGEN, at Hyde Park last Friday, have been traced to Greenport by Sheriff DURLAND, of Queens County. Sheriff DURLAND with two Deputies arrived in the village Tuesday, but they had left, and it is supposed are travelling West towards New-York. The officials of both Queens and Suffolk Counties are on the alert, and probably will bag the game before long.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About a week ago, it was noticed in our columns that a Mr. BROWN, a blacksmith of Dobb's Ferry, had surrendered his wife to an assistant workman by the name of BERNARD TIGHE, to whom she was married by the Methodist minister of the village, BROWN becoming a boarder of the newly-married couple. It now appears that TIGHE, after enjoying matrimonial bliss for one week, decamped for parts unknown, as it is alleged, because he could not get possession of certain property belonging to Mrs. BROWN that was. Mrs. TIGHE *alias* Mrs. BROWN, finding herself without a protector, called upon Mr. BROWN to resume his former relations with her as husband, which he acceded to.

The contractors having the opening of Berrian-avenue, between Fordham and Williams' Bridge, in the town of West Farms, in charge, have resumed work on the road, and are pushing it with the utmost vigor.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALFRED JAMES BOWE was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of having obtained $207 from his employers in Holidayville, Penn., under false pretences. He was just about to board one of the Cunard steamers which sailed yesterday when he was taken into custody.

The Joint Committee on amendments to the charter of the new consolidated city are busily engaged in seeking out the flaws in that instrument. The result of their labors will be presented to the Legislature in a few days.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, of Mercer County, has found seventeen bills of indictment and been discharged. Its members signed a memorial to the Legislature praying for increase of pay and mileage. The Trial Session commences next Tuesday.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, MICHAEL WELSH was sentenced to the County Jail for one month for having beaten his wife, and PATRICK MALONE, for a theft, for three months to the County Jail. The trial of PATRICK SCANLON and PATRICK MORGAN, for having been engaged in the recent strike at Long Dock, was then commenced.

It was reported that the late accident upon the Sussex Railroad had been attended by fatal results. The report was somewhat exaggerated. No persons were killed, though several were badly injured.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Hudson City a resolution was adopted requesting the legislative representatives of Hudson County to oppose the passage of the bill to relieve the Newark and New-York Railroad Company of the necessity of constructing bridges at crossings. A resolution offered by Alderman HARRINGTON, that the Mayor and Aldermen MCNULTY and MARTINO act as a committee to request JAY GOULD to reinstate the Erie strikers, was adopted.

Yesterday afternoon a German tailor named FLAUGH, while in company with a friend on Oakland-avenue, Hudson City, stepped off the sidewalk into a hallway, and sank down dead. Coroner BURNS was notified. The deceased is supposed to have resided in Newark.

On Wednesday evening Cosmo Lodge of Free Masons, No. 105, was instituted at Newark. Deputy State Grand Master WM. E. PINE and several other prominent functionaries of the Brotherhood took part in the ceremonies.

A young man residing in Newark has just died of consumption, superinduced by dissolute habits. During his sickness his family and relatives utterly forsook him, and notwithstanding the entreaties of Dr. OSBORNE, refused to visit him even in his dying moments. Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, was unremitting in affording spiritual consolation. So impoverished was the unfortunate young man, that the Overseer of the Poor was obliged to provide a coffin, and he was interred in Potter's Field.

The Commissioners appointed to appraise the lands of WM. BOYNTON, at Passaic, taken by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, yesterday awarded the claimant [illegible].

A party of Midland Railroad contractors arrived, with a gang of men, at Mead's Basin, and commenced work yesterday.

On the 31st of January J. W. LOUD, residing at Union Hill, and doing business in No. 58 Greenwich-street, New-York, left the latter place and has not since been heard of. He had a gold watch and chain on his person, but how much money is not known. Foul play is apprehended by his friends.

A very successful revival is in progress in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark. Last evening a late missionary to India, Rev. Dr. BUTLER, preached a very edifying discourse. In the Clinton-avenue Reformed Church, Newark, extra meetings are being held this week with the most beneficial results.

At noon yesterday the schooner *Amos T. Alison* collided with the drawbridge of the New-Jersey Railroad, at the foot of Market-street, Newark. The schooner's foremast was carried away, and other damages were also sustained. The cause of the accident is attributed to delay in opening the bridge.

A cigarmaker named WM. BIFHLE, residing in Alyea-street, Newark, went into a saloon on Wednesday afternoon, and while waiting for a sandwich, dropped dead from apoplexy.

Yesterday afternoon a colored man named EDWARD DYE entered a saloon in Newark, and during the temporary absence of the proprietor, relieved the till of $2 or $3 in small notes. His confederate escaped, but DYE was committed pending trial.

On Wednesday evening a citizens' meeting was held at Woodside, a suburb of Newark, to consult on the park project. A committee was appointed to procure information on the subject, and the meeting adjourned till Saturday evening.

One hundred and forty kilnmen, connected with the Trenton potteries, have struck in consequence of the attempted reduction of twenty per cent. on their wages.

A HEAVY FORGERY.

Frauds on the Newark City Treasury—A Forged $20,000 Warrant—Supposed Flight of the Forger.

Yesterday afternoon the Treasurer of the City of Newark received a call from a boy of 17, who presented a city warrant, drawn in proper form, and signed by Mayor RICORD, for $20,000. The boy demanded payment, and the paper being evidently genuine the Treasurer took it and commenced counting out the money. He had counted $15,000, when he discovered that he had not enough money to pay the warrant in full. He therefore requested the bearer to call again, and he would meantime draw on the city funds in bank for the remaining $5,000. The boy took his warrant and left.

It was not then known that the warrant was fraudulent, and the signature of the Mayor a forgery. But the subsequent confession of the youth who presented it, who had become alarmed and had refused to go again to the Treasurer, proved that it was a fraud concocted with great care by an assistant in the City Clerk's office, and part of a series of frauds perpetrated by him on the City Treasury. According to the statement of the lad, made to his employer in Jersey City, the forger has for a number of months been engaged in a systematic course of embezzlement, and that his thefts have amounted to $15,000. These frauds could be concealed no longer, and the perpetrator determined to wind up his affairs with a larger swindle and fly to California. He took the Jersey City lad into his confidence, paid him $300 for his services, and sent him to the City Treasurer with the forged warrant. Upon learning that the money could not be paid yesterday, the boy returned the warrant to the forger, saying he would have nothing more to do with it. The latter learning of the failure of his plans, immediately left the City, it is stated, for San Francisco.

These facts, which are still unknown to the city authorities of Newark, were communicated last evening to a private detective in Jersey City, who immediately went to Newark to obtain the aid of Chief of Police CLARK in tracing the facts of the case, and to apprehend, if possible, the fugitive clerk. Whether the frauds have exceeded the figures named, in what precise manner they have been carried on, or whether the fogery of the $20,000 warrant is the first that has been perpetrated, cannot be known until the officers of the Newark City Government are apprised of the facts above stated, and have had time to make their investigation.

Installation at the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church.

Rev. WILLIAM HOWELL TAYLOR was duly installed as Pastor of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church last evening in presence of a large congregation. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. T. WELLS, D. D., of Williamsburg. After the usual constitutional questions had been propounded and answered by the pastor and the people, Rev. H. J. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. B. F. STEAD, D. D., delivered the charge to the people, and at the conclusion of the services the new pastor pronounced the benediction.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR graduated at Yale College, studied theology at Princeton, and subsequently spent a year in foreign travel. His first settlement was at Clifton, Staten Island, where he served acceptably for five years, and soon after the breaking out of the war he received leave of absence for six months, and accepted the superintendence of the Christian Commission in the Department of the South. After his returned to his church, he was requested by the officers and men of BARTON's brigade to return to the field, which he consented to do, and accepted the Chaplaincy of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Brooklyn Volunteers, under the command of Colonel PERRY. In this capacity he served until the end of the war, when he was mustered out of service. A new enterprise which has been commenced at Titusville, Penn., then extended a call to him, which was accepted. There he labored successfully until the church numbered 200 members. The church at Greenpoint, where he enters regularly upon his duties next Sunday, is in a prosperous condition, having in connection with it a Sabbath school well manned with vigorous and earnest teachers. The prospect is very flattering.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

A mass meeting of piano makers was held last night at No. 10 Stanton-street. The object of the meeting was to discuss the propriety of agreeing to the terms of STEINWAY & SONS, who are willing to pay all branches of the trade, except the bellymen, at a rate only about one per cent less than the old rate. The men were, as a general rule, inclined to resist the reduction, and seemed determined to stand by the bellymen. Nothing decisive was determined on.

The Bricklayers No. 2, who are on a strike on the work of the new Hudson River Railroad Depot, met last night at Demilt Hall. The report of a Committee, who had been sent to see Mr. VANDERBILT, was to the effect that the Company, having been informed that work was being done on other buildings for $4 per day, they would pay no more. There are only six bricklayers at work on the building, and some measures will be taken to get them to leave off.

At a meeting of the Paper Hangers' Society, at No. 835 Broadway, last night, the following named officers were elected for this year: E. Martin, President; Thomas Graham, First Vice-President; William Bateman, Second Vice-President; P. J. Burke, Secretary, and P. H. Coakley, Treasurer.

The Turf—The Trotting Association Congress.

Yesterday the Convention of delegates from the associations throughout the United States met at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations. The latter being unprepared to report a postponement until 7:30 P. M. was taken. On reassembling at that hour, after the Convention had been called to order by the President, Captain RYNDERS, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules stated that they had not concluded their labors, on account of their onerous character, and moved a further adjournment of the Convention until 12 o'clock M. to-day, which was seconded and carried.

The Secretary, Mr. GEORGE SMITH, read a telegram from AMASA SPRAGUE, Esq., President of the Narragansett Association, expressing his deep regret at his inability to attend the Congress, and his earnest sympathy with, and hearty coöperation in, the work of reform of the trotting turf.

The Tremont Tragedy.

CHRISTIAN HERGER, indicted for manslaughter in the second degree, in having caused the death of MILTON L. CARPENTER, at Tremont, on the 9th day of January, by striking him on the head with a wooden mallet, was placed on trial at White Plains on Thursday afternoon. The trial was continued during the whole of yesterday. The case was still on at a late hour.

The Bloomingdale Murder.

Those who know NIXON, the murderer of SISCO, at Bloomingdale, N. J., are loud in their denunciation of him and his past life. He is accused of having once, in company with a brother, planned the murder of their father, a plot which the suspicions of the latter prevented them from carrying into effect. He has been in the State Prison at Trenton two years and a half. On the night of the murder he was heard by one man to say of SISCO that he would "knock —— out of him some night," and he had the thing in his pocket to do it with." He was heard by another man to say that he was "going to kill a man that night and that in the morning it would be known who it was." These remarks, together with a [illegible] that NIXON had his clothing all prepared for flight and other circumstances, give color to a suspicion that the murder was premeditated. NIXON's brother is now detained in jail with him as a witness, and the other witnesses are properly secured.

The Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Board of Indian Commissioners held an adjourned meeting in this City Wednesday, at the office of Commissioner WM. E. DODGE. There were present Messrs BRUNOT, of Pittsburg; CAMPBELL, of St. Louis; TOBEY, of Boston; STUART, of Philadelphia, and COLYER, of New-York.

The attention of the Board was occupied with the present deplorable condition of the Osage Indians, of Kansas.

The reports of agents there represented that white settlers, to the number of over 2,000, had trespassed upon the Osage lands, and during the absence of the tribes on their hunt last Summer, had occupied their cabins, taken possession of their cornfields, cattle, hogs, &c., refusing to move and threatening the lives of the Indians if they troubled them. One agent writes as follows:

"Have received no mail yet. I heard two days since that No-pa-wa, chief of Little Osages, had just arrived at his town on Elk River. Two men were in last evening to see me—had come direct from the mouth of Walnut to report the threatening attitude the Osages had assumed out there. It seems that Hard Rope and Chetopa are there, and have notified all the settlers to leave, creating much alarm. I think those men expected to obtain encouragement and protection, or permission to remain; if so, they were disappointed. Hard Rope will probably settle the disputes in the valley when he returns, if something is not done before that time. A young, industrious half-breed was in yesterday with two of his friends, representing that he had built a cabin, and had inclosed and cultivated several acres of ground; had been there four years. Now the whites have surrounded him, and one has built within a few yards of his own house, and threatens his life if he does not leave his houses; don't allow him to cut timber for rails, &c. There is no language used among Friends that fully describes the meanness and ingratitude of some of those settlers, atleast, I am ignorant of the terms. I went to see another case last week; the man came last Spring; found a full-blood living on a very desirable piece of ground; he told the Indian if he would let him build a cabin by him he would plow his ground for him, and do many other good things for him. The Indian took him in, and now he threatens the life of the Indian if he comes on the claim. I reasoned the case with him, but to no purpose; told him to pay the Indian a reasonable price for his improvement, or he must get off the claim. He refused to do either. In conversation with the Indian, I asked him if he felt like taking revenge. He answered that he was trying to live a good Catholic, or he would not take such injustice. This is a sad case otherwise, for as they were going out to the hunt, this Indian's wife's brother (a lad) accidentally shot dead an Indian man. The lad's life was only saved by this Indian's giving ten ponies, which was all he had, to the dead Indian's family. So he was unable, for the want of ponies, to continue on the hunt, and returned to find the torpid serpent he had taken in, warmed to life and ready to kill him."

This information had been forwarded to the War Department, and troops will now probably be ordered there. The Osages have signified their strong objection to the present treaty, which has now been pending for two years past in the Senate.

The subject of the bombardment of the Indian village at Wrangel by the Commander of the United States forces there, was brought before the Board, and the Secretary was directed to prepare an accurate report of all the facts in his possession, and lay the same before the President. The meeting was adjourned to meet on call of Chairman.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜@92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92⅝ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅞; 1865, old, 86⅛; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 103⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull last night at 11⅛d. for Middling Uplands, and 11⅝d.@11⅝d. for Middling Orleans. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, 2,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

The market this morning opens steady and unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 7s. 8d. ₱ cental.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 5s. ₱ cwt.

Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sperm Oil firm. Refined Petroleum firm. Calcutta Linseed dull. Turpentine, 31s. ₱ cwt.

BREMEN, Feb. 3.—Petroleum closed active last night at 7 thalers 5 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 3.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 16 marc bancos, 1 shilling.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—Petroleum opened quiet at 60f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Feb. 3—2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. Consuls for account have recently been quoted for the account to close on the 3d of February. The present price is for the next account.

Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20⅛.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Owing to a derangement of the telegraph lines the prices of articles of American produce at Liverpool have not come to hand.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 91⅞@92 for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Feb. 3.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 7d.@7s. 8d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 5d. for Red Winter. Oats, 2s. 5d. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 99s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅞; 1865, old, 86⅛; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84⅛. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20⅛; Illinois Centrals, 103⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Calcutta Linseed flat. Linseed Oil flat at £20 15s. ₱ ton. Sugar dull and unchanged.

HAVRE, Feb. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet at 59⅞.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand at $3 80@$4 10 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firm; No. 2, 81⅞c.@82c.; in the afternoon quiet at 81⅞c. for No. 2; 82⅛c. bid, seller March. CORN firm at 91c. for regular No. 2; in the afternoon firm at 71⅛c. cash for No. 2. OATS dull at 38⅞c. for No. 2. RYE steady. BARLEY inactive and nominal; No. 2, 70c.@75c. HIGHWINES firm at 93c.; 93⅛c. asked for iron-bound; buyers offer 1c. less. PROVISIONS active. PORK active, closing at $25 50 cash; $25 75, seller March; $26 25, buyer March; $26, buyer February. LARD unchanged. MEATS steady at 10c. for Dry Shoulders; 12⅛c. for Rough Sides; 13c. for Short Ribbed Middles, loose; 12⅛c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. CATTLE steady and tolerably active, at $4 12½@$4 75 for Common to Fair Cows; $5@$6 50 for Fair to Good; $7 40@$7 50 for Extra Choice Steers. Live HOGS dull with a large supply; $8 50@$8 75 for Fair to Good lots. Dressed HOGS dull; shippers are the principal buyers; sales at $10@$10 25, dividing on 200 lbs. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominally 24c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; Superfine, $4 20@$4 40; Extra, $4 50@$4 85; Double Extra, $4 90@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Family, $6@$7 50. WHEAT easier; No. 2 Spring, 92c.; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 12½@$1 15. CORN—Best grades wanted; Mixed, in bulk, 74c.@76c.; Yellow, 75c.@77c.; White, 83c.@88c. OATS quiet at 48c.@50c., in bulk; 53c.@55c., sacked. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE dull at 75c. WHISKY steady at 93c. PROVISIONS declining. PORK, $27, cash; $26 50, buyer 15th March. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Ribs, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅛c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16⅛c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE steady at $4@$5 50 for Fair to Prime; $5@$6 50 for Choice. Live HOGS quiet; Good to Choice, $8 50@$8 80. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 75c. OATS dull at 50c.@55c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO firm and in good demand at full rates. WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls. at 93c.; holders ask 94c. Live HOGS dull and lower; sales at $9 25@$9. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$10 [illegible]; receipts, 2,600. Mess PORK in good demand at $26 25; held at $26 50. Bulk MEATS dull and lower; Shoulders, 10⅛c.; Sides, 13⅛c.@14c. for Clear Rib and 14⅛c.@14⅛c. for Clear. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅛c.; Clear Sides, 15⅛c. HAMS, 18⅛c.@19⅛c. for Sugar-cured. Green MEATS dull; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; Sides, 11⅛c.@12c.; Hams, 13⅛c.@14c. LARD dull; Steam, 15c.; Kettle, 15c. EXCHANGE dull at ⅛@1-10 discount buying, par selling.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500 head, making 3,600 head this week; Shipments—800 head. The market is inactive with nearly a total deadlock; holders cannot make sales except at concessions of ¼c. from last week's prices, and buyers are reluctant even at that. HOGS—Receipts, 6,500 head. The market is active and firm at yesterday's quotations. SHEEP—Receipts, 5,400 head; the quality was very extra, and the demand good; sales 3,300 head at 4¼c.@5¾c. for fair to extra Western, and [illegible] for good to fancy Canada. The market generally dull and nominally unchanged. The only sales reported were 550 bushels Canada PEAS at 85c., delivered; 3 cars two-rowed State BARLEY, at 82c.@84c., on the track; 1 car do. at 84c., delivered, and 1,600 bushels four-rowed Canada do. at 90c., in store.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6 for Amber Western, $6 75 for White, $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. CORN quiet at $1. BARLEY held at $1 05 for prime Up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 20 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@20; Shipstuffs, $22@24; Middlings, $24@28 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 75c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $4 25@4 50; Extras, $4 50@4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 12½@5 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@6 25; Fancy, $6 50@7 50. WHEAT in better demand; Pennsylvania, $1 25@1 28. RYE steady at 95c. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 85c.@88c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM unchanged. COFFEE steady; Rio at 15¾c.@17c., gold. SUGAR dull; 9⅞c.@10¼c. for fair to good Refining. PROVISIONS—Demand very light. Mess PORK, $27 50@28. LARD, 15c.@15¼c. WHISKY dull at 95c.@96c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; regular White Michigan, $1 08; Amber Michigan, $1 03; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 do., $1 05. CORN unchanged. OATS dull. Dressed HOGS, $12 25, all weights. RECEIPTS—3,300 bushels Wheat, 5,800 bushels Corn, 28,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—COTTON steady; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR unchanged. CORN active at 85c. in sacks. OATS steady at 55c. in sacks. RYE quiet at 95c. BARLEY quiet. TOBACCO active and steady. PROVISIONS declining. [illegible] PORK, [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—COTTON [illegible]; sales [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales. [illegible] CORN [illegible]. [illegible] lower; prime, [illegible]. GOLD, [illegible]. York Sight Exchange [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—[illegible]. OATS unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—Spirits of TURPENTINE—Sales 180 casks at 45c. RESIN dull; small sales at $1 55 for Strained, and $3 for No. 1. TAR declined 5c.; sales at $2 15. No sales of COTTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.—COTTON ⅛c. lower; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 24⅛c.@24⅛c.; receipts, 3,406 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,553 bales; coastwise, 774 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—Spirits of TURPENTINE—Sales of 180 casks at 45c. RESIN—Small sales at $1 55 for Strained, and $3 for No. 1. TAR declined 5c.; sales at $2 15. No sales of COTTON.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 3.—COTTON to-day was firm and on demand, but closed quiet; sales 1,100 bales; Middling, 24⅛c.; receipts, 925 bales; exports, 609 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 held at $1 11; No. 2, $1 04. CORN—Nothing doing. OATS—Nothing doing. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—WHEAT heavy; Extra White, $1 18@$1 19; No. 1, $1 10. OATS nominal. BARLEY heavy and unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$10 75.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Nothing was done to-day in WHEAT or RYE. A few sales of new Western CORN were made at 88c. No sales of OATS.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—COTTON dull; receipts, 500 bales; exports, coastwise, 400 bales; sales 125 bales; Low Middling, 23⅛c.@23⅛c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—COTTON dull; receipts, 2,437 bales; exports, 6,066 bales; sales 490 bales; Middling, 24⅛c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 3.—COTTON in fair demand and prices firm; sales 576 bales; receipts, 780 bales; Middling, 23⅛c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅛; Reading Railroad, 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅛. Gold, 121⅛.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE's O. K. Soap still increasing in popularity. Housekeepers find it the cheapest in the end, and so instruct their friends. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot No. 350 Washington-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 3—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Snowing	16
Halifax	N. E.	Snowing	18
Portland	N.	Cloudy	15
Boston	N.	Cloudy	27
New-York	N. E.	Clear	33
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	35
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	40
Washington	N. W.	Clear	38
Richmond	N.	Clear	34
Charleston	S. S. E.	Cloudy	59
Savannah	E.	Clear	55
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	49
Oswego	N. E.	Cloudy	18
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	30
Pittsburg	N.	Cloudy	33
Chicago	E.	Cloudy	29
Louisville	N.	Clear	30
Mobile	E.	Cloudy	55
New-Orleans	S.	Raining	58
Key West	S. E.	Raining	71
Havana	N. E.	Raining	76

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	Feb. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereure	Feb. 5	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Henry Chauncy	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M.; supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M. For France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 2—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool.*—J. Inness, Jno. H. Power, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Spencer, Alex. McCue, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Capitain, B. F. Sherman, Chas. H. Bosher, Jno. T. Robeson, J. H. Jenness, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pickering, Miss A. F. Jenness, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Foster and 2 children, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. S. M. Seeley, General C. B. Fisk, A. E. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Cohnfeld, D. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Digby, M. P., A. Tolley, A. Rutten, F. Derby, A. T. Cluir, Jno. Thallon, David Stuart, Jr., H. M. Bugher, Myron Banning, Geo. Cockburn, W. H. Miller, J. J. McComb, W. Marsely, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Marsely, E. De Coppet, Miss M. Saunders, W. Ounard, Master W. Ounard, T. S. Peters, Mrs. E. Ellison, J. B. Ellison, Dr. L. B. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Talcott and child, W. Lawtey, L. Toplits, Rev. Dr. Butler, J. S. Griffiths, Jas. Taylor, Jr., F. Conway, Jos. Shackletree, Ed. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Weathered and child, Mr. J. Abbott, R. T. Fay, Jno. H. Reed, W. T. Foote, Geo. O. Hovey.

FEB. 3—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hollingsworth, J. Bensley, E. A. Merrill, Hy. Davenport, Rev. W. W. Davenport, Sister Mary Gonzaga, Sister Desiree, Sister Ignatia, C. E. Runiett, Fred. Winekerman, Joseph Binkhan, C. W. Havenner, David Donald.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 3—*In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.*—John Wigmore, J. Wigmore, Mrs. Joyner, A. A. Wigmore, Master John H. Wigmore, Master J. H. Wigmore, Chas. J. Marks, Henry J. Marks, Ezekiel Matthews, H. S. Hammond, Mrs. H. S. Hammond, James D. Otis, Wm. Meader.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 5 21 | Moon sets.. 9 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 26 | Gov. Island.11 15 | Hell Gate..12 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 4 ds., with the balance of the cargo of Aust. bark Figlia Alessandra and 12 passengers to J. Norman Harvey. Jan. 31, encountered a heavy westerly gale of uncommon violence, lasting about 12 hours. Left in port bark Mary & Louisa; put into Bermuda in distress; will be condemned and sold, cargo will be forwarded by brig Thos. A. Darrell; bark Mary E. Dyer, will probably be condemned, cargo will be forwarded by brig Louisa; brig Tartar, (Br.,) to sail in a few ds.; bark Carlotta, from Cadiz for Boston, put into St. George, Bermuda, leaking, will probably be condemned, part of her cargo was forwarded on the schr. Amber on the 28th ult.; brig Rover, repairing; brig Sarah A. Holbrook, do.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Jan. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced very heavy westerly gales most of the passage; Jan. 31, 146 miles west from Fastnet, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Agnes Fraser, (of Pictou,) Cameron, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Boonen, Graves & Co.—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds, during which lost and split sails. Sld. in co. with barks Matilde and Abby Craig, for New-York.

Bark Honduras, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Huxford, Buenos Ayres Dec. 2, and Montevideo 4th, with hides, skins, &c., to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had light N. E. winds during first part of passage, and been 21 ds. from the equator with strong easterly winds.

Bark Woodland, (of Baltimore,) Bursly, Buenos Ayres 52 ds., with hides, skins, &c., to Dowley, Cornea & Co. Has had moderate weather; crossed the equator Jan. 12, in lon. 32.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Hendrickson, Cadiz 30 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to J. T. B. Merrill & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Stella Longe, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Allan, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong W. and N. W. gales. Sld. in co. with bark Mellelie, (Br.,) Wren, for New-York.

Brig George Harris, (of Stockton,) French, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to D. P. Howell & Sons—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales; split jib, &c.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to E. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 20, and had fine weather to Hatteras; has been 8 ds. from thence with strong variable winds.

Schr. J. H. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston. Feb. 2, 25 miles west of Fire Island, carried away jibboom.

Schr. Florence I. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Chas. H. Kelly, Reed, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Mary J. Russell, Smith, St. Mary's, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to John Boynton's Son & Co.

[illegible]

Schr. Judge Runyon, McDevitt, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. F. Mead, Anton, Elizabethport, for Flushing.

[illegible]

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Fitch, Mystic.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Providence.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Biker, Norwalk.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Flynn, Connecticut River.

Schr. James K. Polk, Davis, Southport.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Talma, Underwood, Bridgeport.

Schr. Margaret, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbie, Southport.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. W. H. Bulkley, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emily, Mosrel, Stamford.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. James H. Young, Ferris, Cold Spring.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Crocket, Glen Cove.

Schr. A. S. Wiley, Rich, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Edward A. De Hart, Low, Baltimore.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Beckton, for Glasgow; Columbia, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Tennessee, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Arr. bark Abd. E. C. Kader, from Constantinople; brigs David Owen, from Cadiz; Eagle, from Port-au-Prince; schr. T. J. Trafton, from Charleston.

Sld. steamer Tripoli, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.—Arr. schrs. Oakes Ames and A. C. Buckley, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Aragon, for New-York; brigs Lady Perie, for Havre; Union, for Barcelona; steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 2, A. M.—Arr. brig Maggie Gross, (Br.,) Cienfuegos ds., for Portland; had stormy weather and head winds most of the passage.

Also arr. schrs. Persis L. Smith, New-York, for Portland; White Swan, do., for Boston; Ned Sumpter, do., for Saugus; Charlotte Fish, Baltimore, for Boston; Samuel Fish, James River, Va., for Yarmouth, Me.; Charles E. Raymond, Charleston 8 ds., for Boston.

Arr. and sld. schrs. A. H. Cain, Philadelphia, for Portland; Vulcan, for Pembroke; Delaware, New-York, for Portland; Corvo, do., for Bucksport; Kit Carson, St. Mary's, Me., for Boston.

Sld. brigs David Owen and Eagle, (Br.;) schrs. Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Falco, (Br.,) Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Isabel L. Pierce, Alice H. Higgins, Edward Rich, Emma L. Rich, Ned Sumpter, and White Swan.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—Sld. steamer Blackstone, for Boston; ship Henry Pelham, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—Arr. steamer Alanthus; schrs. T. T. Tasken, from Washington, D. C.; Lizzie Carr, from Woods' Hole; Calawanteak, from Rockland.

Cld. steamer General Barnes, from New-York; ship Adelaide, for Liverpool; bark Rex, for Antwerp; schr. Sophia Godfrey, for Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Cld. ship Daniel Marcy, for Manila.

Sld. ship Malacca, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Sarah A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Borstell, from New-York for St. Thomas, which put into Bermuda 17th ult., leaky, reports: On the 9th experienced a very heavy gale in the Gulf Stream which blew away and split many of the sails; wind blowing from the southeast and suddenly shifted into the northwest with a tremendous high sea, in which the vessel rolled and labored heavily, causing her to leak at the rate of 1,200 strokes per hour. During the gale some floating material struck the vessel on the port side amidship, and did considerable damage.

The brig Acadia, (Br.,) Tibbetts, from Port Medway, N. S., for Demerara, with lumber, put into St. Georges, Bermuda, 25th ult., leaky; would have to disch. deckload for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Neversink—Bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, 11 ds. out, Dec. 27, lat. 20 18 S., lon. 34 39.

Elgiel—Norw. bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, 8 ds. out, Dec. 27, lat. 20 18 S., lon. 34 39.

Wavelet—Br. bark, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, 18 ds. out, Dec. 23, lat. 19 30 S., lon. 34 20.

Aurora—Br. brig, from Buenos Ayres for St. Thomas, 25 ds. out, Dec. 30, lat. 18 48 S., lon. 34 20.

Neversink—Bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, Dec. 30, lat. 19 17 S., lon. 34 09.

Marietta—Ital. bark, from Palermo for Philadelphia, Jan. 18, lat. 26, lon. 56.

H. H. Wright—Brig, from St. John, N. B., via Little River for Matanzas, Jan. 24, lat. 28 20, lon. 72 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Jan. 24, brig Stella, for New-York, ldg.

At Bermuda, Jan. 22, brigs T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Locke, New-York; 24th, T. A. Darrell, (Br.,) Pitt, Boston.

At Cadiz, Dec. 3, bark Sicilian, for Messina in 2 ds.; brigs Helen E. Rich, for New-York in 7 ds.; Susan E. Voorhees, for Gloucester, to sail Jan. 5.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 3.—The steamship Bremen, of the North-German Lloyd, arrived here to-day from New-Orleans.

MIDLAND BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles, including branches. The line is completed about 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. Rapid progress is making in the balance of the line, and the entire work will be completed at the earliest practicable period.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about 8⅜ PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.

HARRISON

SAFETY BOILER,

First medal and diploma for, 1st, Safety. 2d, Economy of Space. 3d, Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.

437 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.

Over 1,000 Boilers in use.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS, Philadelphia.

JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,

Send for circular. No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan 1, 1869		$10,613,474 41
RECEIPTS.		
Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees	$5,104,640 99	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	870,157 40—	5,974,798 39
		$16,588,272 80
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death..$767,683 19 Less received from reinsurance........ 9,579 12—	$758,104 07	
Purchased Policies and Annuities	244,890,00	
Dividends to policy holders	1,585,390 11	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	631,324 42	
Advertising and physicians' fees	92,209 18	
Office and law expenses, salaries, printing, taxes, revenue stamps and reinsurance	250,794 75—	$3,562,711 61
Total		$13,025,561 29
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$839,090 61	
Invested in United States Stocks (market value, $2,543,280,) cost	2,281,037 49	
Invested in New-York City banks stock, (market value, $48,589,) cost	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State and other stocks, (market value, $1,637,465,) cost	1,624,384 11	
Real estate in the City of New-York	1,545,537 17	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $10,156,400; buildings thereon insured for $4,231,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	4,570,400 00	
Loans on existing policies	916,859 35	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1 1870	628,156 92	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	533,218 81	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1870	65,327 77	$13,025,561 29
Add—		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		302,363 40
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1870		$13,327,924 63
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1870	$167,000 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting Proof, &c.	66,500 00	
Deposit for Minors	142 88	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $101,151,186 15, participating Insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium, $969,725 65; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle	11,213,812 96	
Return Premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year	209,718 07—	$11,657,173 91
Divisible Surplus		$1,670,750 72

During the year 10,717 Policies have been issued, insuring $34,446,353 03.

From the undivided surplus of $1,670,750 72 the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
DAVID DOWS,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOHN MAIRS,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
HENRY BOWERS,
CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
SANFORD COBB,
EDWARD MARTIN,
EDWIN HOYT,
LEWIS F. BATTELLE,
H. B. CLAFLIN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.,
Assistant Medical Examiner.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 280 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of

Builders' Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, and Manufacturers' Supplies.